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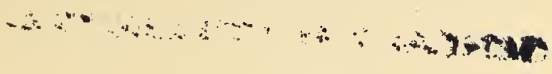



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Historic Association

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IN TWO PARTS

Part I. — Historic Quarterly.

Part II.—Contributions to History of Derryfield.

Volume II - 1900-1901.

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1901.

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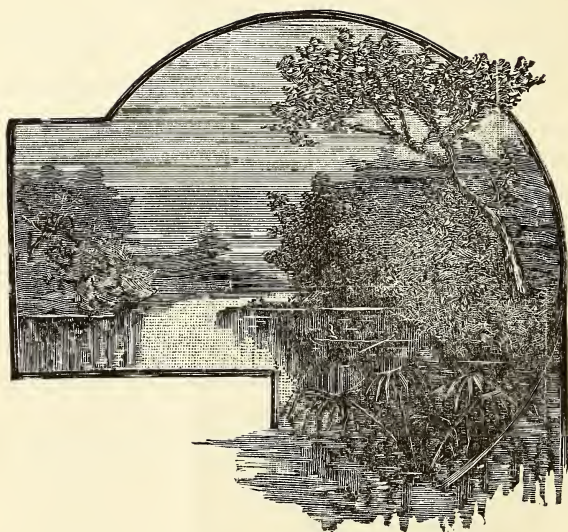
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TYNG TOWNSHIP.

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS, ACTS, GRANTS, AND HISTORICAL NOTES RELATING TO THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

READ BY GEORGE WALDO BROWNE BEFORE THE MANCHESTER
HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

CHAPTER I.

THE DEBATABLE GROUND.

Six miles of river, "a hideous waterfall," long ribs of yellow sand thrown in disjointed array on the river's bank, a background of ancient pines and oaks, less than a score of primitive dwellings, with log walls and bark or thatched roofs, fifty or sixty men, women and children imbued with the stubborn spirit of the trying times, a solitary wigwam standing by the skirt of the forest, its dusty occupant droning in the doorway over the unhappy fate of his race, and with a bitterness creeping into his soul in spite of his professed Christianity; these comprised the warp and weft of the old township, which never found a place on the maps, but which still lives in tradition as Old Harry's Town. Throw over the landscape that dreary loneliness belonging to a primeval wilderness, over the minds and hearts of men the deep cloud of feelings arising from religious differences and hostile settlements, and you have completed the

THE HISTORIC QUARTERLY, Manchester, N. H., March, 1901.

Vol. II, No. 1.

picture, mentally and physically, of the birthplace of the Manchester-on-the-Merrimack.

If the sand dunes heaped upon the river-banks like the waves of an ancient flood caught by some mysterious power and held forever in tension made a forbidding picture in their dark-green setting of everlasting pines, and gave small promise of a harvest to the husbandman, this particular region of the Merrimack was bountiful in its riches of another nature. For unnumbered centuries the surrounding wildwoods had been a veritable Happy Hunting-Ground for the dusky-hued race that held it under the natural law of primeval possession as their domain.

These wild warriors were beardless men of tall, straight figure, coal-black hair, copper-hued skin, prominent nose, high cheek bones, and small, dark, piercing eyes, which could look at the midday sun without flinching. They advanced through the dim aisles of the forest with a swift, silent step, one foot being placed directly in front of the other, and not as a white man walks with toes turned out. Their primitive costume consisted simply of deer-skin leggings, skin robes, or hunting shirts in winter, and moccasins made also of deer-skin; this simple garb being made more picturesque by fringes and ornaments painted in bright colors. Their principal weapon was a long stout bow of hornbeam, or some equally strong wood, with flint-headed arrows, while they made out of a small, flat stone, with wooden handle attached by deer thongs, a sort of clumsy hatchet called the "tomahawk." These, with a bone or flint hunting knife, comprised their weapons of defense. Their sole implement of tilling the soil was a hoe made from a clam shell, or a moose's shoulder blade attached to a wooden handle by means of strips of deer skin. Their rude dwellings, called wigwams, were built by sticking small saplings or branches of trees into the ground in a circle, having their tops bent over and fastened together so as to form a cone. This rough framework was then covered with mats of skins or bark, except a

small aperture at the crest for the smoke to escape, and an opening on opposite sides for places of entrance and exit, being thus arranged so that the one on the sunny or lee side could be always open, and the other closed.

This race of strange people, styled savages because they knew nothing of the higher aspirations of civilization, pagans because they worshipped with superstitious simplicity the god of nature, and Indians because the discoverer of America believed he had found a remote part of India and that they were the inhabitants, lived in the most primitive manner on the fish abounding in the ponds and streams and the creatures roaming the wilderness. The only approach to agriculture of these barbarians, who scorned work, was the tillage by their squaws, of maize or Indian corn, which tossed its gay tassels in the summer breeze on the sight of future cities long before the race which was to build them dreamed of the delicious sweetness of a johnny cake or corn pone. The squash, the bean and the pumpkin came in for a small share of attention. Having no mill with which to grind his grain the Indian was contented to crush it between two rocks, and boiling it soft, called the rare delicacy *Soukahtahash*, a name shortened to succotash which we apply to our dish of similar nature.

So abundant was game in these regions it seemed a real "Happy Hunting-Ground" placed here for the mortal sons of the chase, and in as great pride and vain-glory as the mailed knight of old started on a crusade against an enemy in some far-distant land did the dusky hunter stalk the giant moose (*Alce Americanus*), that monarch of New England quadrupeds whose huge antlers, as it pursued some foe, crashed through the dense growth with resounding thwacks heard a mile away; or it might be he sought with keener sight and lighter step the more timid, nimble-footed deer (*Cariacus Americanus*), as it slaked its thirst in some limpid stream or leisurely browsed the tender birch or rank water grass. Right royal sport was that, not one whit lessened in real enjoyment by a hand-to-hand

struggle with the aggressive bear (*Ursus Americanus*), or a swift measure of agility and strength with the treacherous wild cat or catamount (*Felis lynx*). Did he care to seek smaller and less dangerous game there were the mischievous wolverine (*Guls luscus*), the cunning fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), the sly raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), the nimble squirrel (*Sciurus leucotis*), the skulking seecawk (skunk — *Mephitis Americanus*), the hiding woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*), with the ravenous wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) haunting him to give a spice of adventure to his sport. Did he wish different food, strutted across his pathway with a short-sightedness of danger surprising to him that American ostrich, the wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), or in the denser woods lurked that arch denizen the quail (*Coturnix vulgaris*), the restless ruffled grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), while the frightened partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) skurried at frequent intervals across his course.

Did he seek for skins of fur to keep him warm during the long winters he ran down the short-legged otter (*Lutra Canadensis*), as it coasted an embankment, leaving a track in the the snow which looked like the passage of a log; or seeking the amphibious, fur-bearing animals he trapped with his carefully laid snares that most sagacious quadruped of forest or stream the home-building beaver (*Castor rodentia*), which delighted in the still, deep waters, or he caught the cautious mink, as it burrowed in the river's bank, or he might content himself by capturing a musquash or muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), its oil sack affording a rare perfume for his dusky sweetheart, fully compensating for the poorer quality of its fur. There was still other game worthy of his arrows, and which he need not look for amid the shadows of the forest. These were the feathered denizens of the air, the wild birds on wing, foremost among which was the bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*), soaring high overhead, as it swept grandly on toward its eyrie on some distant mountain, or the brown hawk (*Bccipter Cooperi*), swooping boldly down upon its unsuspecting prey, the busy

woodpecker (*Picus minor*), hammering at its chosen tree until the woods resounded with its steady blows, to say nothing of that night patrol, the white owl (*Strix pratinoola*), breaking the silence of the gloom with its deep, bass cries, or its half-brother, the great horned owl (*Bubo Virginiana*), barking like a dog, hallooing like a man, or mimicking with wonderful fidelity other cries and sounds of life. Of the aquatic tribe likely to tempt him was always first the magnificent snowy swan (*Cygnus Americanus*), the condor of New England, standing so high when on its feet as to reach its long bill seven feet into the air, presenting a grand sight when on wing. Next to this huge and beautiful bird was the wild or black goose (*Anser Canadensis*), a bird of passage, which led its feathered phalanx on its airy cruises in a huge, wedge-shaped body. Then there was the white goose (*Anser Gambelli*), more highly prized for being seldom seen, the black duck (*Anas marila*), possessing such marvelous wing powers, the noisy loon or diver (*Colymbus glacialis*), and many other birds and beasts of lesser size but scarcely less prominent.

If noted as the "Happy Hunting-Ground," the region of "Silver River"¹ was famed still wider for its wonderful fisheries. If the woods were overrun with game, the sparkling waters fairly swarmed at their seasons with schools of alewives (*Clupea serrata*), and shoals of eels (*Anguilla tenurostris*), shad (*Alosa præstabilis*), salmon (*Salmo salar*), with a generous sprinkling of sturgeons (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*), all waiting a passage into the tributary streams or over the falls of the main river. Into this writhing mass the fisherman had only to urge his canoe and net or spear the fish as his fancy dictated, until he should tire of the wanton sport. Below the main fall Silver River is divided by rocky islands, the passages of water being easily rendered impassable for the fish by a weir that would not only hold those which might be caught at the time, but those which were driven back by an unsuccessful attempt to clear the steep cataract were carried into the toils, until they should

¹ Indian term for the Merrimack.

be dragged forth at the convenience of their captors. If this kind of capture became too tame for the wild fisherman he had only to station himself on one of the rocky points overhanging the channels and spear or net at will, never failing to secure a prize as long as he cared to keep up that sort of fishing.¹

Thus the very territory styled by the white man as Old Harry's town was an ideal resort to the red-browed brotherhood, many generations of whom hunted the foot-footed denizens of the ancient woods, snared its wild birds, netted or speared the innumerable fish swimming in its pools and basins, planted in its clearings their patches of maize, or paddled with remarkable skill their frail barks along its foaming rapids. Where their pale-face successors were to build their homes, within sight and sound of Namaske,² stood the rude teepees of

¹ Something of the great numbers of these fish may be better understood by a statement of the fact that so numerous did they swarm into the smaller streams feeding the Merrimack that a man could walk over the water from bank to bank on their backs dry shod! — *Potter*.

² Derivation — Amoskeag is derived from Names—(fish) kee—(high) et—(place), i. e. "high fish place," abbreviated to Namasket which became in turn Namaske, corrupted by the English into Namaskeag, Amoskeag. Before the present order of spelling this word was fixed, it seems to have taxed to the utmost the ingenuity of the writer to give it the proper orthography, hence we find the name spelled over fifty ways, by as many writers, as follows :

Amasceeg,	Masonian Papers.	Amoskeag, Shipping list, Blodget canal.	
Amaskeag,	Old Records.	Amoskeeg,	Old Records.
Amaskeeg,	" "	Amuskeag,	" "
Amaskeeg falls,	" "	Amuskeeg,	Lovell's Journal,
Amaskege,	Charter, Dunbarton.	Amuskeig,	Old Records.
amaskege,	Old Records.	Amuski-ge,	" "
Am-auh-nour-skeag,	Prof. Th. R. Crosby, Dartmouth.	Amusker,	Morris' Map.
		Naamkeake,	Old Records.
Ambuskeeg,	Old Records.	Naimkeak,	" "
Ameeskeeg,	" "	Namkeek,	" "
ameskeg,	" "	Naimkeek,	" "
Ameskeg,	" "	Nalunkeag,	N. T. True, M. D.
Ameskeegfalls,	" "	Nainkeak,	Old Records.
Amiciskeg,*	" "	Namaschuck,	N. T. True, M. D.
Amma-kage,	" "	Namaskeag,	Old Records.
Ammauskeeg,	Rev. Jos. Secombe.	Namaoskeag,	" "
Ammoskeeg,	Old Records.	Namaske,	" "
Ammoskeig,	" "	Namaski,	" "
aminasceeg falls,	" "	Namaskeeg,	" "
Ammuskeag,	" "	Namasket,	" "
Ammuskeeg,	" "	Namaskeake,	N. T. True, M. D.
Ammuskege,	" "	Namaskiog,	Old Records.
Amuiskeag,	" "	Nammaskeag,	" "
Amos Ceeg,	" "	Namoskeag,	" "
Amosceeg,	" "	Nameskeeg,	" "
Amosceig,	Mass. His. Collections.	Naumkeag,	" "
Amoscheeg,	Old Records.	Naumbeck,	John Smith.
Amoskeag,	Now common.	Skeag,	Old Records,

* A "pointe" of land in Eliot, Maine, had that name.

these warriors, passing, it may be, the brightest days of their lives here. But what was so pleasant and desirable for them must in the course of events excite the envy and covetedness of rival tribes, and the Pennacooks were often called upon to defend at frightful sacrifice their homes and primitive rights. From the west came the fierce Mohawks, with generations of hatred concentrated to be exploded upon them; from the east came the terrible Tarratines, with revenge long nurtured in hearts that never forgot, each in turn waging their fearful battles of extermination.

The perils and privations the Massachusetts colonists were called upon to endure were so many and followed each other so closely that it was over a hundred years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth before the most adventurous of these pioneers had pushed their way north as far as the Paradise of the Red Men. They found the same evergreen monarchs of the forest, as had stood there for unknown ages, throwing their sombre shadows over the sunny waters; they found the same sand dunes, which had lain there since the days of the ancient floods, heaped upon the river's banks like the waves of the ocean; they found the stream, as of yore, abounding with fish and the woods with game; they listened with awe to the thunder of old Namaske, which had never been silent since the beginning; they found, flitting through the forest aisles like dusky spectres, or skimming in their phantom-like canoes the snowy cataracts of the river the few survivors of the doomed race, and again this valley was debatable ground. But the handful of Indians were poorly fitted to cope with their new enemies, and their resistance was not by open battle but through a predatory warfare lasting for years. It is ever so where barbarism and civilization meet.

It is not certain when the first settler located within the bounds of the debatable ground. The Scotch-Irish began their settlement in Nutfield in 1719. Having been refused a

grant by the Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they accepted a deed from John Wheelwright, grandson of Rev. John Wheelwright, of an area of ten miles square known as Nutfield, and supposed to include the land to the east bank of the Merrimack from Cohas to Namaske. August 26, 1720, English colonists, who were opposed to them, obtained a grant from New Hampshire for almost the same territory, and with the same purpose of holding the fishing grounds of the Merrimack. This grant was called "Cheshire," but afterwards was named Chester. In June 1722, the colonists were successful in getting from Governor Shute of New Hampshire a grant of ten miles square and supposed by them to cover the coveted tract along the river.

In 1724 the first road was laid out with the Falls for the objective point, and "keeping near to the old path to Amosceeg Falls." This road was returned in 1729, but the date of building is unknown. It had probably become passable through use and was never built. There is a tradition that the surveyor in determining the most direct course to follow caused a huge bonfire to be built at Amoskeag Falls, and was thus enabled to get his bearings! Still it is not known any actual settler had fixed his abode in what has since become the territory of Manchester, though it is possible the cabin of some solitary fisherman stood under the gloaming of the primeval forest. This seems the more likely as the fishing at the Falls, which had drawn the Indian to its banks in the days gone by, was the natural magnet to entice the whites thither.

Tradition, which is ever ready to nurture history, says that Rev. James McGregor of the Londonderry settlers was the first to visit the Falls. No doubt he was one of a party to reach the place soon after their coming to New Hampshire. At any rate he became the recipient of the first fish caught at the opening of each season by the members of his parish. Still, though the Londonderry people intended to hold the territory about Namaske, they attempted no permanent settlement,

as far as is known, until 1729. The Massachusetts people beginning to gather about the place, created an uneasiness among them, and April 22, 1731, it was voted to begin actual settlement there as soon as possible. Two years later, at the request of the town, John McNiel made the first permanent settlement, as far as can be ascertained, on the strip of territory called Harrytown and within what is now the business portion of Manchester. His house stood near McNiel street between Elm and Canal streets. About that time, says Potter, William Gamble built a log house on the east side of the brook which passed through the farm of his great grandson, Samuel Gamble. The path from Londonderry passed near his house and crossed the Cohas below the Haseltine mills.

While the Scotch-Irish dallied in carrying out their intentions, a more potent factor was at work to circumvent them than they dreamed. The grants that had been made so far were what might be considered civil grants, with the intention of getting those who came with the purpose of actually settling and improving the country; but Massachusetts, anxious to hold to the territory she claimed in the Merrimack valley, inaugurated quite a different system, which was to grant townships in New Hampshire to certain individuals for what was thought proper to be denoted as meritorious service in fighting the Indians.

The attacks of the Indians on the settlers was generally followed by an expedition of the whites against them. Sometimes these retaliatory movements were made to rescue captives who had been carried off; sometimes they were undertaken out of a spirit of revenge for the injuries done them; or they were done with the hope and intention of driving the enemy farther back toward Canada, or New France as it was then called, the French being on friendly terms with them.

During the long and trying period of warfare over twenty of these expeditions were made into the territory of what now comprises the state of New Hampshire, always with the sanction and encouragement of the Massachusetts province. Among

others was the memorable expedition of Captain William Tyng, which he led in the midst of the winter of 1703-4 up the valley of the Merrimack, past the Falls of Amoskeag to the rendezvous of the Indians at Pequawkett, a party of thirty-six men on snow-shoes, surprised the enemy and bore back five¹ bloody trophies as the prize, receiving a bounty of forty pounds² for each scalp. This expedition went into history as the "snow-shoe expedition," and was not only most successfully performed, but proved an example for others to imitate in the method adopted for travel.³

Nearly twenty-five years after, seeing the grants being made to others no more deserving, the survivors of Capt. Tyng's expedition petitioned to the General Assembly for their reward, and were favored by the grant of that tract of country on the Merrimack below Namaske, which had gained the disreputable name of Old Harry's Town, but which they changed to Tyng Township in honor of their leader, then dead. But claiming the territory by their grant from New Hampshire, the Scotch-Irish, several families of whom had now founded homes in the district, stoutly maintained their claims, so an intense rivalry sprang up between the two factions.

The first of these were austere Orthodox in religious belief, made more inflexible in purpose by generations of opposition and oppression, while the latter were as rigid Presbyterians, also made intense in their convictions by long and bitter persecution. With these adverse ideas on that subject which was nearest their hearts, with mutual premonitions that each was seeking the other's ill fare, these two branches of the human family at a time and under conditions which should have made

¹ Some say six.

² It must be borne in mind that colonial money had depreciated about one-third.

³ This statement is open to debate. As the winter approached (1703) the frontier towns were ordered to provide a large number of snow-shoes for the purpose of marching against the Indians. Major Winthrop Hilton, Capt. John Gilman of Exeter, Capt. Chesley and Capt. Davis of Oyster River, marched with their companies on snow-shoes into the woods; but returned without success. (Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Vol. I, p. 332.)

them faithful friends, became vindictive enemies. One faction looked upon the other as "intruders," and the second upon the first as "foreigners," forgetting in turn that they might come under the same denomination. No social or business intercourse was countenanced, while inter-marriage was looked upon as a curse. While no blood was shed at this time, a long and sanguinary struggle with all the stubborn opposition a border hatred could arouse was begun on the banks of Silver River, and for the third time Namaske was Debatable Ground.

In one respect the grantees of Tyng Township and their rivals were fortunate. They came during one of those transitory intervals of comparative peace, which came and went during the hundred years' war existing between the races like flashes of sunlight in a stormy season. In 1725 occurred the memorable Lovewell's fight, and a little later the overthrow of the French at Norridgewock, the evil genius of the red men, when the chief of the Abnaki Indians, then the most powerful tribe in Northern New England, signed a treaty of peace at Boston. This covenant of peace was not broken until 1744, and the whole history of Tyng Township is included within these dates.

CHAPTER II.

ACTS AND GRANTS OF TYNG TOWNSHIP.

In 1727, when Massachusetts began to grant unappropriated lands in New Hampshire, Major Ephraim Hildreth, Captain John Shepley and others who had been soldiers under Captain Tyng in his snow-shoe expedition petitioned to the General Assembly for a grant of land as compensation for their services, but receiving no response the matter was dropped until the meeting of the legislative bodies in the winter of 1733, when a second request was made and the following action was taken :

A Petition of *Ephraim Hildreth* and *John Shipley*, for themselves and other Voluntiers under the Command of Capt, *William Tyng* deceased, in his march to *Winnipisiocke Anno 1704*, setting forth many difficulties and hardships they underwent in said March when they killed five Indians; that the government hath seen cause in their Wisdom to make a Grant to the heirs of the said Captain, praying that they may obtain a Grant of of Lands for a Township on the West of *Dunstable* and North of *Townshend* or elsewhere of the unappropriated Lands, under such conditions and restrictions as shall be thought meet. Read and Ordered, That the prayer of the Petition be granted, and Mr. *Welles*, Major *Brattle*, Mr. *Choate*, Mr. *Shove*, and Mr. *Hobson* was desired to prepare a Vote for the Grant of Six Miles square of the unappropriated Lands of the Province, in some convenient place for a Townships to be made the Petitioners under proper conditions and regulations for settling a Town, and that they report thereon as soon as may be.

— *Mass. House Journal*, Feb. 6, 1733-4.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. *Welles* from the Committee appointed the 6th, currant

to consider the Petition of *Ephraim Hildreth, John Shipley*, and others under the command of Captain *William Tyng* deceased, made report which was read and accepted, and Voted, That a tract of Land of the contents of six Miles square, West of *Dunstable*, and North of *Townshend*¹ be granted the Petitioners; and for as much as there were but forty-six² of these Voluntiers, it is hereby Ordered, That six more be admitted with them who were in the Country's Service under Captain Lovewell and omitted in the Grants; made to him and Company, and are wanting to the number of sixty to be made up of those that were at the *Fort Fight* or *Long March* in the *Narragansett War* or others admitted into this Grant by this Court these Grantees actually to settle the abovesaid tract with sixty Families within four years from the Survey of this Land and acceptance thereof by this Court, each Family to have an House eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least and four acres brought to and plowed or stocked with english Grass and fitted for mowing; the said Grantees also to lay out the three Lots to draw future divisions with other Lots, one for the first Minister, one for the Ministry, and one for the School, and within said term of four years to settle a learned orthodox Minister and build a convenient House for the public Worship of God; the above said tract of Land to be laid out under the direction of a Committee of the Court by a Surveyor and Chain-men on Oath, at the Charge of the Petitioners. And whereas divers of the persons for whose merits this Grant is made are deceased; it is therefore further *Ordered*, That in such case, the Grant shall be and belong to some one of his male descendants, wherein preference shall be given to the eldest; and it is further *Ordered*, That those persons shares in this Grant shall revert to the Province who shall not perform the Conditions of the Grant as above.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Mass. House Journal, Feb. 15, 1733-4.

THE GRANT.

A Petition of Ephraim Hildreth & John Shipleigh for themselves and others Soldiers under the command of Capt^t Will^m Tyng dec'd Shewing that they Served the Province as Volun-

¹ Fox's History of Dnnstable.

² Lovewell's town now Pembroke, N. H.,

tiers in the Indian War & in the Year 1703 performed a hard & difficult March in the winter season with Snow Shoes as far as Winnepesocket Lake & and Killed six of the Enemy that the said Company were the first that attempted to March against the Enemy with Snow Shoes Since which the same Method has been followed with Great Success Against the Indians And therefore praying for a Grant of Land Six Miles Square for a Township for the Officers and Soldiers of said Company now living & the Represent of those that are Deceased.

In the House of Represent^a Read & *Ordered* That the peti^{rs} have leave by a Surveyor and Chainmen on Oath to Survey & lay out between the Townships of Litchfield and Suncook or Lovels Town on the East Side of the Merrimack River the Quantity of Six Miles Square of Land Exclusive of Robert Rand's Grant and the three Farms pitched upon by the Hon^{ble} Samuel Thaxter,* John Turner and William Dudley Esq^r to satisfy their Grants and also Exclusive of Two Hundred Acres of Land at the Most Convenient place of Amoskeeg Falls; which is hereby reserved for the publick use and benefit of the Inhabitants of this Province for the taking and Curing of Fish there. And that they Return a Plat thereof to this Court within Twelve Months for Confirmation to their Pet^{rs} & their associates their heirs and assigns Respectively Provided the Grantees do settle the abovesaid Tract with Sixty families within four years from the Confirmation of the Plat each family to have an house of Eighteen feet square and Seven feet Stud at least and four acres brought too and Plowed or Stocked with English Grass and fitted for Mowing and also lay out three lots with the others one for the first Minister one for the Ministry and one for the School and within the said Term Settle a learned Orthodox Minister and Build a Convenient House for the Publick Worship of God And whereas Divers persons for whose merit this Grant is made as deceased It is further ordered That the Grants shall be and belong to some one of his male Descendants wherein the preference shall be Given to the Eldest son And further it is ordered that these persons Shares in this Grant shall Revert to the Province who shall not perform the conditions above.

In Council Read & Non'curr'd.

Mass. Court Records, Dec. 14, 1734.

* Who sold in 1736 to Archibald Stark, — *Potter*.

THE GRANT AMENDED.

John Jeffries, Esq; brought down the Petition of Ephraim Hildreth and John Shipley, and others, Soldiers under the late Capt. William Tyng, Anno 1703, praying for a Grant of Land for their publick Services, being on the first of March that was performed on Snow Shoes, with the Vote of the House of the 13th of Decemb. last thereon, Pass'd in Council, viz. In Council. December 14th, 1734. Read noncur'd. In April 17, 1735. Read and re-considered, and concur'd with the Amendments, viz. after the words — Merrimack River — add — to extend three miles Eastward from the said River conformable to the settlement of the divisional Line betwixt this Province and the Province of New Hampshire, made by order of King Charles the Second in Council in the twenty ninth Year of His Reign, Anno Domini 1677 — after the words — eldest son — add — to be admitted by a Committee of this Court, who shall take care that bonds be given for their respective performance of the Conditions of this Grant to the Treasurer of this Province to the value of Twenty Pounds at least by each Grantee, as well as by such as personally appear as by those who are the Descendants as above said, who may appear by their Guardian or next Friend. Ordered, That William Dudley, Esq; with such as shall be joined by the honourable House of Representatives be a Committee for the purposes within mentioned.

Sent down for Concurrence. Read and concur'd, and Col. Prescott and Captain Thompson are joined in the affair.

Mass. House Journal, April 17, 1735.

On the petition of Ephraim Hildreth and John Shipley and the order of the House thereon (which it was Nonconcurr'd by this Board) as Entered the 14th of Decem^r 1734.

In Council Read & Reconsidered and Concurr'd with the Amendments viz^t That the Tract of Land therein Granted Extend three miles Eastward from the River Merrimack conformable to the Settlement of the Divisional line betwixt this province and the province of New Hampshire Made by order of King Charles the Second in Council in the twenty-Ninth Year of his Reign Anno Dom 1777, that the Grantees be Admitted by a Committee of this Court who shall take Care that Bonds be given for their respective performance of the Conditions of

this Grant to the Treasurer of the Province for the time being to the value of Twenty pounds for each Grantee, as well as by such as personally Appear as by those who are Descendants as abovesaid who may Appear by their Guardian or next Friend. And that William Dudley Esq^r with such as shall be Joined by the Hon^{ble} House of Representative be a Committee for the purpose above mentioned.

In the House of Represent Read & Concurr'd and Col^o Prescott & Cap^t Tomson are Joined in the Affair.

Consented to

J. Belcher.

Mass. Court Records, April 17, 1735.

THE SURVEY.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Groton, May 8 / 9, 1735.

Midd^x Ss.

'Tis hereby certified that Mess^{rs} William Lawrence & Benjamin Parker appearing were Sworn Justly & faithfully to performe the busieness & Duty of Chainmen in y^e Survey and Measuring of a Tract of Land on the East Side of Merrimack River Lately Granted to the Soldiers under the Late Cap William Tyng Deceas^d for a Township, &c.

Before me Benj^a Prescott,
Just^t of Peace.

This Plat of Land on the East side of the Merrimack river contains Twenty four thousand nine hundred and Sixty Acres, which is one thousand and nine hundred and twenty Acres more than the Contents of Six miles Square granted to the late Cap^t Will^m Tyng and Company that were in the first Expedition against the Indians on Snowshoes, the last April Sessions of this Hon^{ble} Court there being comprehended within the Plat two thousand One hundred and Fifty Acres granted to Several persons and Reserved for taking Fish &c and Upwards of One thousand Acres of ponds so that there is a sufficiency to make up the contents of Six miles square by 1630 Acres at the least and the Said grant is bounded Northerly on Suncook township west on Merrimack River South on Litchfield & East on a line

parralell to the River & and three miles distant therefrom —
being on this Side marked trees many and other Monuments,
And is Laid Down by a Scale of 150 perch to an inch.

March y^e 25th 1736

Pr me Joseph Blanchard Surveyor

Suffolk ss :

personally appearing before mee the Subscriber one of his
majesty's Justice of the peace for the sd County Capt Joseph
Blanchard and made Solemn Oath that in the survey of the
township granted to the Late Capt Tyng & Company he acted
truely & faithfully according to the best of his skill and under-
standing.

W^m Dudley

In the House of Representatives March 26 1736, Read and
Ordered that the plat be Accepted and the Lands therein delin-
eated & described be and hereby are confirmed to the Grantees
mentioned in the petition of Hildreth and Shipley in behalf of
the officers and soldiers in the company under the Command of
the late William Tyng dec^d their heirs and assigns respectively
forever, exclusive of the former Grants within mentioned, &
the reserved Land for the Common benefit of taking fish at
Amaskeeg ffalls, and provided it does not exceed the quantity
of twenty two thousand three hundred & sixty acres of Land
besides, and interferes with no other Grant and the Grantees
are allowed to make a new pitch of Sixteen hundred and
Eighty Acres in the Province Lands else & return a plat thereof
to satisfie the remainder of the Grant.

Sent up for Concurrence

J. Quincy Spkr

In Council; Mar. 27, 1736

J Willard Sec'y

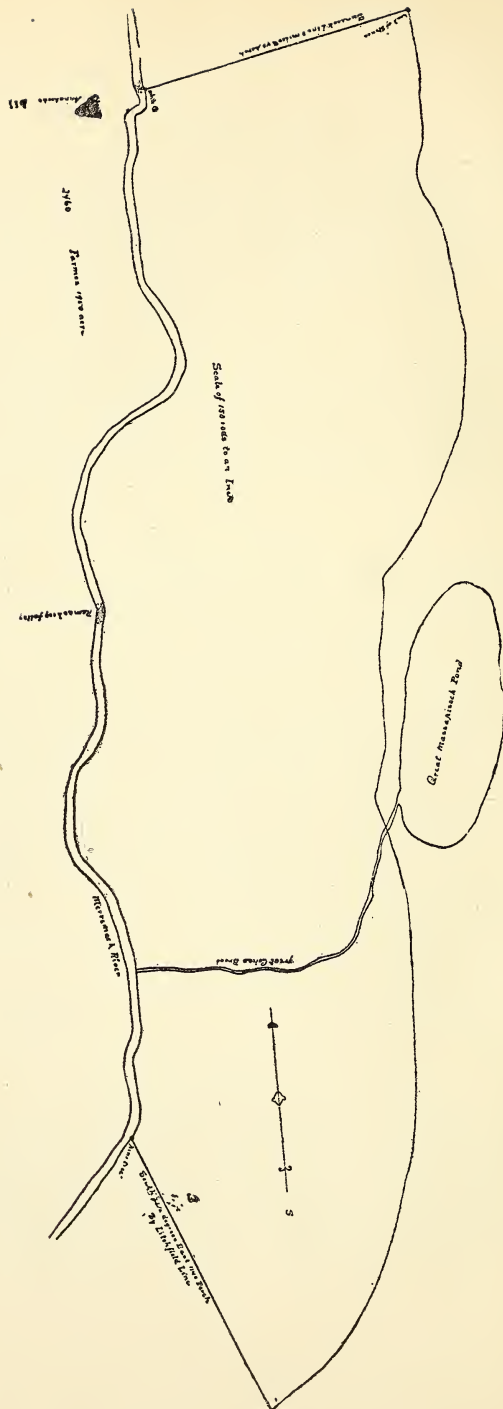
Read and Concur'd

J. Belcher

Consented to

CONFIRMATION TO THE GRANTEES.

A Plat containing twenty four thousand nine hundred and
sixty acres of Land laid out by Capt *Joseph Blanchard* Survey
or, and two Chainmen on Oath, to satisfy a Grant of this Court
passed in April last to Capt. William Tyng and Company, the
first Snow Shoe Men, against the Indian Enemy, there being



PLAN OF TING TOWNSHIP. (*Mass Maps and Plans*, Vol. X, pp. 22.

two thousand one hundred and fifty acres in the Plat formerly granted and reserved for taking Fish, and one thousand acres of Ponds, so that there wants one thousand six hundred and eighty acres to make up the contents of six square miles, lying on the East side Merrimack River Northly on Suncook, West on Merrimack, South on Litchfield, and East on a parallel Line with the River three miles distant thereform, was presented for allowance. Read and Ordered, That the Plat be accepted, and the Lands therein delineated and described, be and hereby are confirmed to the Grantees mentioned in the Petition of Hildreth and Shipley in behalf of the Officers and Soldiers in the Company under the Command of Capt William Tyng, deceas'd, their heirs and assigns respectively for ever, and provided it does not exceed the quantity of twenty two thousand three hundred and sixty acres of Land besides and interferes with no other Grant; and the Grantees are allowed to make a new pitch of sixteen hundred and eighty acres in the Province Lands elsewhere, and return a Plat thereof to satisfy the remainder of the Grant.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Mass. House Journal, March 26, 1736.

A SHORTAGE OF LAND.

A Plat of a township Six Miles Square, Granted to the Company formerly under the Command of Cap^t William Tyng deced, laid out by Joseph Blanchard Survey^r and Chainmen on Oath; lying on the East side of Merrimack River Bounded northly on Suncook Township, West on Merrimack River, South on Litchfield & East on a line parralel to the said River, and three miles distant from it, and by Reason of the Land Reserved by the Province within said Grant the Land is 1680 Acres Short of Six Miles Square.

Mass. Court Records, March 27, 1736.

TYNG TOWNSHIP BELONGED TO MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

In the House of Represent^a *Ordered* that the New Township lately Granted to the officers and Soldiers in the Company under the Command of Major William Tyng dec'ed, lying on

the East side of the Merrimack River commonly called Old Harry Town, be and hereby is declared & Determined to belong to and hence forward to be Accounted A part of the County of Middlesex.

In Council Read and Concurred

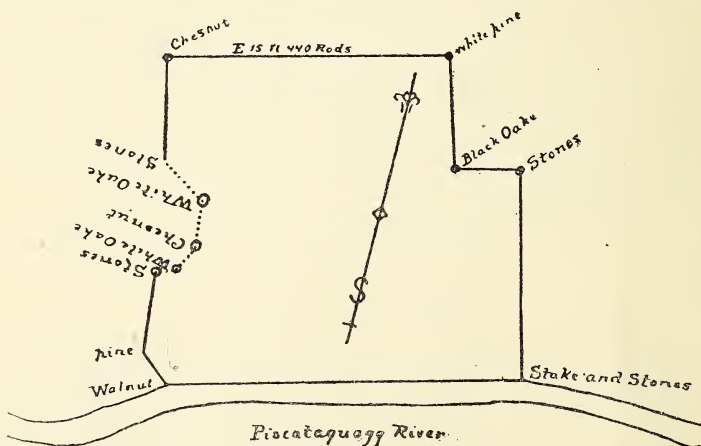
Consented to

J. Belcher.

Mass. Court Records and House Journal, June 18, 1736.

THE PISCATAQUOG GRANT.

I The Subscriber Together with John Coleburn & Benjamin Parker as Chainmen have Lay'd out to the prop^{rs} of Tyngs



PLAN OF ADDITION TO TYNG GRANT.

Township, so Called, or y^e grantees of a Tract of Land Between Litchfield and Suncook on y^e Easterly Side Merrimack River, A Tract of Land Adjoining Piscataquag River Containing One Thousand One Hundred and Sixty Eight Acres Butted and Bounded as by the figure herewith w^{ch} is plan'd by a Scale of one hundred And Sixty perch to an inch, with a Small Island Containing Twelve Acres Lying in Merrimack River Between Crosby's Brook and Short falls so Called w^{ch} is in Pursuance of a grant of one thousand Six hundred and Eighty Acres made to the S^d Prop^{rs}

October 10th 1736

Sam Cumings Surv

Middlesex ss Dunstable December 3th 1736.

Personally appearing before me the Subscriber Sam^l Cumings Surveying and measuring sixteen hundred and Eighty acres of Lands Granted by the Generall Court to be new pitched for And Lay'd out by the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called on merrimack River they Acted faithfully

Jurat Me

Eleazar Tyng jus P

In the House of Representatives January 14th 1736 Read and Ordered That the plat be Accepted, and the Lands therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the Grantees or proprietors of the township Commonly Called Tyng's township, and their heirs & Assigns for Ever, provided the plat with the Island contain no more than One thousand six hundred and Eighty Acres in the whole, and does not interfere with any former Grant

Sent up for Concurrence
In Council Feb. 3, 1736.

J. Quincy, Tp

Read & Concur'd
Consented to

J. Willard Sec'ry
J Belcher

Mass. Archives, Vol. 114, p. 152.

A Plat containing one thousand six hundred and sixty eight Acres of Land laid out by John Colburne Surveyor, and two Chainmen on Oath, to the Proprietors of Tyng's Township, so called, adjoining to Piscataquoag River, together with a small Island, containing twelve Acres, lying in Merrimack River, lying between Crosby's Brook and Short Falls, so called, to satisfy a Grant of this Court to the Proprietors of the said Township, and the Lands therein delineated and described, together with the Island within mentioned, be and hereby are confirmed to the Grantees or Proprietors of the said Township commonly called Tyng's Township, and their assigns respectively forever, provided the Plat with the Island contain no more than one thousand six hundred and sixty eighty Acres in the whole, and does not interfere with any other Grant.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Mass. House Journal, Jan. 14, 1736-7.

A plat of One Thousand Six hundred and Eighty Acres of Land laid out on Piscataquoag River by Samuel Cummins Surveyer and Chainmen on Oath to fulfill a Grant made to the

Grantees of the Township commonly called Tyngs Township

In the House of Represent^a Read and *ordered* that the plat be Accepted and the Lands therein Delineated and described be and hereby are Confirmed to the Grantees or Proprietors of the Township commonly called Tyngs Township and their heirs and Assigns forever provided the plat with the Island Contain no more than One Thousand Six hundred and Eighty Acres in the whole and does not Interfere with any former Grant.

In Council Read and Concurr'd

J. Belcher.

Consented to

Mass. Court Records, Feb. 3, 1736-7.

GRANTS AND SETTLEMENTS OF EARLY MANCHESTER.

The following is a chronological list of the grants of the territory up to this time :

1719, October 20th, the Scotch-Irish, having been refused a grant by the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governments, received a deed from John Wheelwright, grandson of the Rev. John Wheelwright, of an area ten miles square known as *Nutfield*. — *Rockingham County Records*.

1720, August 23d, settlers in the "chestnut country," who were opposed to the Scotch-Irish, claimed a grant from New Hampshire for a territory ten miles square named "Cheshire," afterwards changed to *Chester*, a tract supposed to cover the area sought by their rivals.

1722, in June, the *Nutfield* colony was successful in obtaining a grant from Gov. Shute of New Hampshire, for a tract ten miles square in the name of *Londonderry*, and was supposed to hold the fishing grounds of Amoskeag, but did not.

1729, settlers from Massachusetts began to gather about Amoskeag Falls to the uneasiness of the *Nutfield* colony.¹

¹ According to Potter the earliest settlement on the Merrimack in what is now New Hampshire territory was made near the mouth of Salmon Brook in that part of Old Dunstable now Nashua. *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*, Vol. XII, p. 274.

The grant for this settlement must have been that made to John Whiting about 1660. Capt. Thomas Wheeler and his son Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, with others, owned farms here soon after. John Blanchard, an ancestor of Col. Joseph Blanchard, Proprietors' Clerk of Tyng Township, settled a little below this place about that time. See *Mass. Records*, and Fox's *History of Dunstable*.

1733, John McNiell made the first permanent settlement near the Amoskeag Falls, and the name of Harrytown soon after appeared.

1734, April 17th, the Massachusetts legislature granted the seven townships known as the Narragansett Grants, No. IV, constituting the Goffstown grant and including Amoskeag, and No. V that of Bedford including Piscataquog. — *Massachusetts Colonial Journals*.

1735, April 18th, the Massachusetts legislature granted to Major Ephraim Hildreth and others the territory known as *Tyng Township*, comprising "Harrytown" and enough joining land to make a "respectable town."

In 1662 Passaconaway petitioned to the General Court of Massachusetts for a grant of land along the Merrimack for himself and people, the following being a copy of the document that is still sacredly preserved in the archives of that state:

To the honrd Endicott John Esq^r Gov: together with the rest of the honrd Generall court now assembled in Boston. the petition of Papisseconnewa in the behalfe of him selfe, as also of many other indians who were for a longe time themselves and their progenitors seated upon a tract of land named Noticot,¹ and is now in possession of Mr. William Brenton of Rode Iland marchante; and is now confirmed to the said Mr. Brenton to him his heirs & assigns according to the lawes of this Jurisdiction, by reason of which tract of land being taken as aforesaide, & throwing your poor petitioner with many others in an unsettled condition, & must be forced in a short time to remove to some other place. the humble request of y^r poor petitioner is that this honrd Court would please to grant unto us a parcel of land for our comfortable situation, to be stated for our enjoyment, as also for the comfort of those after us: as also that this honrd court would please to take into your serious and pious consideration the condition and also the request of your poor suppliantes. & to appoint two or three persons as a committee to assist the same sum one or two indians to view &

1 The intervale portions of Litchfield (Indian Naticook — first grant, 1656, Brenton's Farm.) Merrimack, Hudson, Nashua were inhabited and cultivated by a branch or family of the Penacooks called sometimes Naticooks. (Fox's History of Dunstable, p. 220.

determine on some place and to lay out y^e same. Not further to trouble this honrd assembly, humbly craving an expected answer this present session, I shall still remain y^e Humble Servant whom y^e shall commande.

Papisseconewa.

Boston: 9 3 mo. 1662.

In ans^r to this petition the magistrates' judge meete to Graunt unto Papisseconneway and his men or Associates about Naticott above Mr. Brentons land where it is free a mile & a halfe on either side in length provided he nor they doe not alienate any part of this Graunt without leave and license from this court first obtained if their brethren the deputies consent thereto.

9 may, 1662.

Edward Rawson.

consented to by the deputies.

William Torrey, clerck.

According to the order of the Honrd Generall Court, ther is laid-out unto the indians, papisseconewa & his Associates, the inhabitants of Naticott, three miles square, or so much (rather) as contains it in the figure of a romboide upon merrimack riv^r beginning at the head of Mr. Brintons land at Naticott, on the east side of the riv^r, & then it joyneth to his line, which lines runnes half against North-ward of the East, it lyeth one mile & a halfe wide on each side of y^e Riv^r and some what better, and runnes three miles up the Riv^r; the Northern line on the east side of the Riv^r is bounded by a brook (called by y^e indians) Suskayquetuck, right against the falls in the riv^r Pokehuous. the end lines on both side of the riv^r are paralelle; the side line on the east side of the riv^r runnes halfe a pointe eastward of the No: No: east and the side line on the west side of the riv^r runnes Northeast and by North, all of which is sufficiently bounded and marked with. also ther is two smale islands in the Riv^r part of which, the lower end line cuts crosse, one of which Papisseconewa have lived upon & planted a long time & a smale patch of intervaile land, on the west side of the Riv^r anent and a little below y^e Islands, by estimation about forty acres, which joyneth to their land and to Sauhegon Riv^r which the indians have planted (much of it) a long time, & considering there is very little good land in that which is Now laid out

unto them, the indians do earnestly request this Honrd Court to grant these two smale islands & y^e patch of intervaile, as it is bounded by y^e Hills. This land was laid out 27. 3 mo. 1663. By John Parks & Jonathan Danforth Surveyors.

This was done by us and at our ch^{rg}e wholly, at the request of the indians. It was important, and as we are informed by the order of this Honrd Generall court (if our services be acceptable) that that they should take order we made be compensated for the same. So shall we remain your humble servants as Before.

The bill for the expenses of surveying amounted to almost eleven pounds, which was allowed. That closed the record of the first grant of land made in what now constitutes the territory of Manchester, and it was made to one whose people had possessed it as their fishing, hunting and planting grounds for unnumbered years. Naticott was one of the forms of the Indian name of the land now embraced in Litchfield, the southern boundary of this grant being near the northern line of that town even to the present day, and extended three miles up the river. There are no records to show that this grant was of any benefit to Papisseconeway and his associates.

CHAPTER III.

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS OF TYNG TOWNSHIP.

WARNING FOR THE FIRST MEETING.¹

Notification is hereby given to the grantees of the tract of Land between Suncook township & Litchfield on the east side of the merrimack river that they Assemble at the house of Coll^o Jonas Clark of Chelmsford on the 20th of may Next by Ten o'clock forenoon In Order that they make out their title thereto & that thay were in the march under Capt. Tyng and Come prepared to Enter into Bonds to fullfill the terms of the Grant accordingly.

W^m Dudley by Order of y^e Comtes

Fourteen days before the day of the meeting above mentioned hereof fail not and have you this Warrant with y^e doing herein. At the meeting aboved Given under my hand & Seal in S^d County the Twenty fifth day of April in the eighth year of his Majesties Reign Anno Dom 1735

Benja^a Prescott Justice of peace

Mid^l Ss May the 20th 1735.

Pursuant to the within written Warrant I the Subscribers have notified and warned the grantees and Proprs within mentioned to meet at the time and place As was herein Directed.

Atts John Shepley

FIRST MEETING OF THE GRANTEES.

At a meeting of the Grantees and propr^s of a tract of land Granted for a township to the soldiers under the command of the late Capt W^m Tyng Dec'd Joyning to the easterly side of of merrimack River Between Litchfield and Suncook or Love-

¹ The subject titles, given here for the convenience of the reader, are not found in the original book of records.

well's town (so called) at the house of Coll^o Jonas Clark in Chelmsford on the 2d of may 1735

The Hon^{ble} William Dudley Esq^r was unanimously chosen moderator.

Then Voted and Chose Joseph Blanchard Prop^{rs} Clerk.

Then the following List was delivd to the Clerk by the Gen^l Courts Com^{tee} viz. The Hon^{ble} W^m Dudley Benj^a Prescott, Esq^r and Captain Benj^a Thompson which is a Followeth

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TYNG'S SNOW SHOE MEN.

A List of the Souldiers that went out under the Com'and of Captain W^m Tyng to Winepiscocheag the year 1703

Admitted

John Shepley	Joseph Parker	Richard Warner
Nathaniel Woods	Joseph Blanchard	John Cumings
Thomas Lund	William Whitney	John Longley
Joseph Perham	Joseph Butterfield	John Spalding
John Spalding Jun (by)	Sam ^l Spalding	Henry Spalding
William Longley	Eben ^r Spalding	Sam ^l Davis
Joseph Lakin	Nath ^l Blood	John Holdin
Jonathan Page	Nathaniel Butterfield	Jonathan Butterfield
John Hunt	Jona th Hill	Jonathan Parker:
Peter Talbird (by)	G. Talbird	Thomas ^l
Benony Perham:	Sam ^l Eleazer Parker	Stephen Keyes
Josiah Richardson	Tho ^s Tarble	Thomas Cumings
James Blanchard	Henry Farwell	Jonathan Richardson
John Richardson	Sam ^l Woods	Joseph Guilson
Sam ^l Chamberlain	Stephen Peirce	Ephraim Hildreth
Paul Fletcher		Timothy Spalding.

The Above Named persons were all Admitted And gave Bond (Except W^m Whitney) into the grant made to the Company under Cap^t William Tyng the 20th & 21st of May 1735

¹ Preceding name signed by this person, whose surname was the same as the other.

To the Quality of each Prespective Lott That such persons having equal Right may have Lands equal in value in the Judgment of the Com^{tee}

Also Voted and agreed that when the Lotts are so coupled that Lotts be made and drawn according to such Coupling wth one Lott to each share or Right after the the three publick lotts is first Sett of if they shall at Such Drawing Think convenient to Sett off y^e s^d publick lots.

Also Voted and agreed that the Committee for Laying out the s^d Lands shall also lay out in the most Sutable place a meeting house place Buring place and training field of Such Quantity such as they shall judge convenient.

Also Voted and agreed that the s^d Com^{tee} be Desired and directed to Lay out a Convenient Road by hyway from Litchfield to Suncook or Lovel's Town (so called) As also to leave so much Lands as they may think necessary to make good the Damages persons shall sustain by haveing publick Roads hereafter Lay^d out thro their Lotts.

Also Voted and agreed that the s^d Com^{tee} Preserve a Sutable place for mills and so much Lands as may by them be Judged necessary for encouragement to build the same or more if they think it necessary for the Prop^{rs} for Timber &c or any other Public use.

Also Voted and agreed that whereas Joseph Blanchard Major Eph^m Hildreth Cap^t John Shepley Cap^t Saml Chamberlain & Cap^t Josiah Richardson were chosen and appointed a Com^{tee} for the laying out eighty acres of Land to each prop^r or grantee in the afores^d Township. That they be and hereby are fully Impowered and Directed to Divide Lay out and Couple the Lotts Lay out hyways, meeting house place Burying place Training field and Mill place Agreeable to the aforewritten votes ordered and directed to be done by the Com^{tee}

Then it was proposed to know the minds of y^e Prop^{rs} whether they would make any addition to the s^d Com^{tee}, it passed in the Negative; and thereupon Voted and Ordered that the Com^{tee} afores^d Employ & Improve Such Surveyor or Surveyors and Chainmen as they shall think convenient for the do

ing and Effecting the S^d work at the Cost and Charge of ye Prop^{rs} and that the work be done with all convenient Speed Also Voted that Mess John Cumings John Richardson Tho^s Tarble Josiah Richardson and William Stickney be Desired to Enquire into the Accts of Major Hildreth and Captain Shepley their expense of obtaining y^e Grant &c.

Pursuant to the request of five of the prop^s of the township granted to the Late Wm^m Tyng and their Associates on y^e east side of merrimack River made to me the Subscriber for the calling of a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of said township at the house of Capt Tho^s Read at Westford Innholder on thursday the twentieth day of June next at nine of the Clock forenoon.

THE WARRANT.

THESE ARE THEREFORE to give notice to the prop^{rs} of Said township that they convene and meet at the time and place afores^d

1st To here the Report of the Committea appointed to Devide and Lott out the township &c And accept thereof

2^{dly} To hear Consider and allow the Accompts of any Persons to whome the prop^{rs} are justly Indebted & Order payment thereof

3^{dly} To Receive a Sutable Sum of money for that purpose or any other publick use that may be tho't convenient

4^{thly} To give Liberty for Jon^a Perham to take his Right or Share of S^d township in Those Lands he has boxed the pine trees on; or to Consider and Abate off of y^e money He's obliged to pay to the Com^{tee} Appointed by the prop^{rs} to take Care of the Same

5^{thly} To Agree upon some proper method for Drawing of the Lotts in said Township and report y^e Same and Order that proper record be made thereof

6^{thly} To take Some proper measures for Returning a plan

of the Sixteen Hundsd acres of Land Last granted to the S^d Prop^{rs}

7^{thly} To Agree where meetings shall be held for the future

8^{thly} To Agree upon and Order that of y^e Original Proprd or grantees be Equal in time and money Expended in Obtaining the Grant of y^e T. Township

9^{thly} To Agree upon Some proper Rules and Orders for Laying out the town Roads or highways in the said township And do any Thing else necessary for bringing forward the Settlement of the S^d Town

Dunstable may the 18th 1736

Joseph Blanchard
prop^{rs} Cler.

The aforewritten Notification was posted in the Several Towns agreeable to the vote for calling a meeting.

J. Blanchard Prop^{rs} Cler

A true Copy Exam^d & entered

Pr J Blanchard
Pr Cler

MEETING AT WESTFORD.

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of the New plantation or Township Lately granted unto the Company or under the Command of the Late Capt William Tyng and their Associates, at the house of Cap^t Thomas Reads Innholder in Westford on Thursday the 40th day of June 1736.

Voted and Chose Mr Joseph Blanchard Moderator.

The Com^{tee} who were appointed to Lay out the Township into Lotts Reported that they had attended that Service and had Layd out and Coupled the same to the Sixty three Equal Shares as Directed Laying four Lotts to Each Share besides y^e Meadow Lotts on Great Cohas which were Added to those lotts which most Needed the same and had well Marked Bounded and Numbered the Same and also a lott of the Contents of

one hundred and Seventeen Acres on the Brook Called Little Cohas Brook in the Second Range of Lotts as Pr plan, for a Mill Lott which is not Coupled amongst the rest — a plan and table whereof was Exhibited to the Prop^s and also had run out and marked with Care the east Line of the township so as to keep Exact three miles & no more from each and every part of Merrimack River.

Which was voted to be Accepted and that they should be paid for that service by the prop^{rs}

Also voted that the Com^{tee} who Layd out the lotts be Desired to fit and prepare them to draw & that W^m Hall be Joyned in the affair.

Also Voted that there be a Com^{tee} appointed to Examine the acc^{os} of any person who was at Expence in either money or time in Obtaining the Grant of the township and report thereon to the Prop^{rs} as soon as may be, what Each Originall Grantee Exclusive of y^e Associates has so expended in order that all may be made Equals.

Voted and Chose Capt William Lawrence Capt Thos Tarble & Mr. William Stickney for that service.

Then voted that the meeting be adjourned till tomorrow morning eight of the Clock and adjoined accordingly.

At y^e House of Mr. Tho^s Reads met again according to the S^d adjoiument.

Then after Reading Severall Acc^{os} Voted that Jonas Clark Esq^r the Reverend Mr Willard Hall Mess^{rs} W^m Tarble, Nathan Blodget & and John Richardson be chosen and appointed a Com^{tee} to Examine the Casting & vouchers of those Acompts what in their Judgments ought to be paid.

Then Jonas Clark Esq^r in y^e behalf of y^e S^d Com^{tee} Reported on the Several acc^{os} That there ought to be paid to the Several persons whose accompts were Committed to them by way of Discharges the Same the Sums hereafter mentioned and set against each persons Name an no more

					£	s	p
To Eph ^r Hildreth Esq ^r	-	-	-	-	51	8	0
To Cap ^t Josiah Richardson	-	-	-	-	48	8	0
To Cap ^t William Lawrence	-	-	-	-	8	1	6
To Cap ^t Thos Tarble	-	-	-	-	3	23	0
To Cap ^t Sheple	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
To Mr Benj ⁿ Parker	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
To Caleb Blodget	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
To Samuel Cummings Surveyor	-	-	-	-	41	16	0
To J McNiel(?) & James Cummings as Survey ^r					36	17	0
ditto				as Chainmen	10	11	0
To Eph ^m Hildreth Jun ^r as Chainman	-	-	-	-	5	2	0
To Jon ^a Butterfield	ditto	-	-	-	9	9	3
To Jon ^a Chamberlain	ditto	-	-	-	9	18	0
To John Mash	ditto	-	-	-	16	9	0
To Nath ^{le} Butterfield Jun ^r	ditto	-	-	-	6	0	0
To W ^m Neehold	ditto	-	-	-	17	1	0
To Cymon Powers	ditto	-	-	-	7	14	0
To Mr Joseph Butterfield	ditto	-	-	-	11	6	0
To Joseph Buttler	ditto	-	-	-	5	8	0
To Zach ^h Hildreth	ditto	-	-	-	5	8	0
To Jon ^a Perham	-	-	-	-	0	14	0

Which Report was accepted and the Several accompts aforementioned allowed & voted that the Same Should be paid out of y^e Prop^{rs} Treas^y

The Mr John Cummings from the Com^{tee} appointed the 8th of Sept last to enquire into the acct of Eph^m Hildreth & Cap^t John Sheple of their time and expence in obtaining the Grant of the township Reported that they had Examined the Acc^{ts} find Due to Eph^m Hildreth Esq^r the Sum of £63 6s 4p (sixty three pounds six shillings four pence) And due to Cap^t John Sheple the Sum of £63 6s 5p (Sixty three pounds six shillings five pence).

Wch they are of opinion Ought to be paid them by this Propriety. which was Accepted and Allowed and voted that the Same be paid out of the treas^{ry}.

Then an acc^o of Joseph Blanchard was offered and read, for Service done Laying out the township and returning a plan thereof to the Gen^l Court in the Whole amounting to forty nine pounds fifteen Shillings. which was Accepted and Allowed and voted that the Same be paid out of the treas^{ry}.

Then Cap^t William Lawrence from the Com^{tee} appointed this meeting to examine into the acct^s of any person who was at expence in either money or time in obtaining the Grant of y^e Township reported that they had attended that Service. and are of Opinion that the Sums in the following List Ought to be Allowed to each persons as set against his Name Out of the treas^{ry} or Discounted from their Rates —

Which is as followeth.

John Sheple	£4	4	0	Jonathan Parker by	2	10	0
Joseph Parker	4	15	0	Thomas ———			
Tho ^s Lund	2	13	0	Peter Talbirt by	3	4	0
Richard Warner	2	18	0	George ———			
W ^m Whitney	1	5	0	Stephen Keys	1	7	0
Nath ^{le} Wood	1	18	0	Benony Perham	2	2	0
Joseph Blanchard	2	4	0	Eleazer Parker	2	3	0
John Cummings	4	9	0	Thomas Cummings	2	9	0
John Longley	4	5	0	Josiah Richardson	3	4	0
Joseph Perham	1	10	0	Thomas Tarble	4	15	0
Joseph Butterfield	0	19	0	Jonathan Richardson	1	7	0
John Spalding	1	5	0	James Blanchard	2	1	0
John Spalding Jun ^r	1	19	0	Henry Farwell	1	11	0
Henry Spalding	1	18	0	Joseph Guilson	4	8	0
Will ^m Longley	4	8	0	John Richardson	4	10	0
Joseph Laking	1	14	0	Samuel Woods	3	15	0
Nath ^{le} Blood	1	11	0	Eph ^m Hildreth	3	5	0
John Holding	1	14	0	Samuel Chamberlin	3	13	0
Jonathan Page	3	7	0	Stephen Peirce	3	1	0
Nathaniel Butterfield	4	15	0	Timothy Spalding	2	19	0
Jonathan Butterfield	0	5	0	Paul Fletcher	3	7	0

Which Report was accepted & voted that each person here Set down be Discounted for so much of y^e Charges arisen on the respective Rights.

Then Voted that the meeting be Adjourned to the twenty Second day of this Instant June & to meet again at this Place at nine of the Clock in the forenoon And the meeting was accordingly Adjourned to the S^d time and place

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} and grantees of y^e Township Latly granted unto the Company under the Comand of the late Cap^t William Tyng Dec^d And their Associates Held by Adjournment from ye (11)th day of June Curr^t to this 22^d day of June. 1736

Mett and Voted that the Charges in Petitioning and Expences in Order to Obtain the grant of y^e township &c. until the meeting at Coll Clark's (after the money be paid by the Associates for their admittance be Deducted) be paid by the Petitioners or Originall Grantees in Equal Proportion, & that those men who have paid more than their Equal part therof be allowed so much in advance as they have paid Over, and those who have not paid their Equal Part of Such Charge Shall be Charged with the Sum they are behind of their Proportion upon drawing their Lotts and that Each Associate be on Equal Proportion of the Charge that has Arisen Since their Admittance with each of the other prop^{rs}. And that each proprietor pay down their part of Charge To the Clerk before that they be Admitted to draw Their respective Lotts.

And in Order to know how much is necessary to be Raised on each Right, Voted that Benj^a Prescott Esq. Mr Hall Cap^t Chamberlin Cap^t Blodget and Mr William Tarble be a Com^{tee} Desired to Enquire how much money has been granted, and how much is necessary to be raised, and report thereon as Soon as possible.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Coll^o Prescott, from the Com^{tee} afores^d Reported (in the words following,)

That the Com^{tee} are of Opinion that each of the Original Prop^{rs} pay upon drawing their lotts the Sum of nine pounds

fourteen Shillings and three pence Including the sum advanced and Allowed by the Prop^{rs} to each of Such Original Prop^{rs} admitted Associate pay the sum of five pounds Sixteen Shillings and nine pence, which being paid Together with Eighty eight pounds by those admitted associates and Sixty two pounds Due from Tho^s Worthley and Jonathan Perham will Leave Sixty two pounds Six shillings and Sixpence in the Treas^r hands after all acct^{os} allowed and voted by the prop^{rs} are Discharged and paid

Which Report was accepted and it was voted that the prop^{rs} pay the respective Sums to the Treas^r according to the afore-written Report & and then that they be admitted to Draw their Lotts in Such a manner as shall be agreed on.

Then Voted that the Lotts be put into One hatt and the names of the prop^{rs} into another. And that Mr Thomas Kidder Mr. Sampson Spalding be desired to Draw them. One to Draw The Name and the Other to draw the Lott and as they are Successively Drawn the Clerk to enter the same to Such prop^{rs} as are so Drawn.

Also Voted that the tract of Land Left and reserved by the Com^{tee} for a Meeting house place a training field & Burying place Containing thirty acres Lying the north side of great Cohass against the Lotts N^o 3 and Number 4 be appropriated to that use and that the Lot No 4 in the S^d Third Range North of Cohass with the Lotts Coupled to the Same be appropriated for the first Settled Minister in y^e s^d Township And the Lott N^o 3 in the S^d Third Range for the Ministry and the Lotts that are coupled therewith. The remainder to be Drawn As afore^{sd}.

ASSIGNMENT OF LOTS.

1163321

Which being done by the s^d Mess^{rs} Kidder & Spalding agreeable to vote afores^d are as Followeth

The first Collum on the left Hand Contains the Number in Course of Drawing the lotts, the Second Contains the Number of the lot, the third Contains the N^o of the Range the lot is in the fourth Contains the N^o of y^e Lott, y^e fifth Contains the N^o of the Range, the Sixth Contains the N^o of the lot, the Seventh the N^o of the Range, the eighth Contains the Number of y^e Lot, y^e ninth Contains the N^o of range, the tenth Contains the N^o of y^e Meadow Lotts. which Lyeth on Great Cohass

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
	No of prop	Lot	Range	Lot	Range.	Lot	Range	Lot	Range	Meadow
Joseph Butterfield	1	6	1	12	4	63	2	60	4	2
Capt ^t Henry Farwell	2	7	1	18	4	62	2	8N	3	3
John Richardson	3	9	1	52	2	10	4	29	3	4
Capt William Lawrence	4	10	1	53	2	7	4	30	3	5
Nathaniel Woods	5	12	1	11N	3	1	4	47	3	—
Jona th Sheple & } Zach ^{ry} Hildreth }	6	16	1	15N	3	6	4	59	4	6
The Hon ^l W ^m Dudley Esq ^r	7	17	1	13N	3	19	4	68	4	7
Jonathan Hartwell	8	2N	1	37	2	5N	3	69	4	—
Jonathan Richardson	9	1N	1	36	2	14N	3	77	4	—
Jonas Clark Esq ^r	10	3	1	11	4	23N	3	70	4	8
Eben ^r Spalding	11	2	1	1	1	25	3	71	4	9
Thomas Lund	12	7	2	50	2	41	3	55	4	—
Andrew Belcher Esq ^r	13	6	2	12	3	42	3	56	4	—
Mess ^{rs} Tho ^s Parker & } W ^m Read }	14	5	2	13	3	40	3	57	4	10
Jonathan Page	15	12	2	4	3	6N	1	58	4	—
Joseph Guilson	16	13	2	3	3	13N	1	76	4	—
Richard Warner	17	15	2	16	3	50	4	25	2	—
Stephen Kyes	18	16	2	17	3	51	4	23	2	—
Joseph Blanchard	19	24	2	38	4	20N	3	75	4	—
Thomas Cumings	20	30	2	39	4	21N	3	25	4	—
William Whitney	21	34	2	19	2	22N	3	63	4	—
Timothy Spalding	22	35	2	18	2	28	3	74	4	—
Samuel Woods	23	4	2	3	2	66	4	31	3	—
Eleazer Tyng Esq ^r	24	1	2	2	2	65	4	32	3	—
Nathaniel Butterfield	25	21	2	49	2	67	4	36	3	—
The School Lott	26	22	2	47	4	33	3	38	2	—
Tho ^s Tarble	27	10	3	48	4	11N	1	46	3	—
Benj ^a Prescott Esq ^r	28	8	3	2	4	10N	1	45	3	—
Peter Talbirt	29	6	3	3	4	14N	1	44	3	—
Josiah Richardson	30	20	3	8	4	15N	1	43	3	16
John Colburn	31	21	3	5	4	14N	1	39	3	—
Jonath ⁿ Butterfield	32	19	3	4	4	48	2	40	4	—
Paul Fletcher	33	16	3	14	2	34	3	58	4	—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	No of prop Lot		Range Lot		Range Lot		Range Lot		Range Lot	Meadow
Stephen Peirce	34	2	3	26	2	27	2	41	4	—
Samuel Chamberlin	35	5	3	51	2	12 _N	1	31	4	—
Tho ^s Colburn	36	7	3	19	1	52	4	64	2	—
Jonathan Hill	37	8	3	18	1	53	4	61	2	—
Joseph Parker	38	9 _N	3	23	1	24	3	30	4	—
John Chandler	39	10 _N	3	8	2	54	4	39	2	—
Eleazer Parker	40	16 _N	3	17	2	35	3	20	4	12
Joseph Laken	41	17 _N	3	5	1	43	2	21	4	—
Benj ^a Thomson	42	18 _N	3	16 _N	1	2 _N	3	73	4	—
John Sheple	43	19 _N	3	17 _N	1	54	2	72	4	—
John Spalding Jun ^r	44	22	3	9 _N	1	26	3	29	4	—
Eph ^m Hildreth Esq ^r	45	11	3	3 _N	1	27	3	28	4	—
Nath ^{le} Blood	46	7 _N	3	49	4	31	2	40	2	—
Joseph Perham	47	9	4	22	1	58	2	41	2	1
John Hunt	48	13	4	20	2	32	2	6	3	—
John Cumings	49	14	4	2 _N	3	33	2	37	3	—
John Holding	50	15	4	4 _N	1	43	4	23	3	—
Tho ^s Tarble Associate	51	16	4	7 _N	1	60	2	42	4	—
Caleb Blodget	52	17	4	21	1	59	2	27	4	—
John Longley	53	32	4	8 _N	1	64	3	24	4	17
Samuel Davis	54	33	4	5 _N	1	56	2	26	4	18
James Blanchard	55	34	4	4	1	57	2	55	4	19
Will ^m Longley	56	35	4	8	1	28	2	56	4	14
Henry Spalding	57	36	4	11	1	29	2	57	4	20
John Tyng	58	37	4	13	1	44	2	58	4	21
Benony Perham	59	45	4	14	1	45	2	59	4	22
Jon ^a by Tho ^s Parker	60	46	4	15	1	46	2	60	4	—
John Spalding	61	1	3	20	1	47	2	44	4	11
Lott for the Minister	62	3 _N	3	9	2	61	4	22	4	15
Lot for the Ministry	63	4 _N	3	20	2	62	4	23	4	—

Then On a motion of William Laking Shewing that he had Advanced the Sum of one pound Sixteen Shillings to Carry on y^e Petition at Court, praying it might be repaid him

Voted that the Treas^r pay to the S^d Will^m Laking the Said Sum of One pound Sixteen Shillings Out of the treas^{ry}

Also on a motion of Mr Jon^a Hartwell Shewing that he had advanced £1 15 0 for the Same use

Voted that the treas^r pay y^e S^d Sum of one pound fifteen Shillings. To the S^d Hartwell out of the treas^{ry}

Also on a motion of Cap^t Caleb Blodget praying that they would further Consider his Accom^{pt} wherin he Charged The prop^y Dr for time and Expences at Boston Obtaining the grant of the township

£4 10 0

Also for Laying Out the Grant of 1680

Acres made to this Prop^y three days him Self and a Surveyor @ 10s ³/₄ day each & Two Chainmen @ 6s ³/₄ day each

4 16 0

Total 9 6 0

Voted that the Said Sum of nine pounds Six Shillings be paid the S^d Cap^t Blodget by the prop^y Treas^r

Also an Acc^o of Cap^t Samuel Chamberlain for money and time Expended in Obtaining the Grant of the Township

£5 9 0

To 4 days Laying Out the Township

2 8 0

Total 7 17 0

Voted that the Said Sum of Seven pounds Seventeen Shillings be paid To the S^d Cap^t Chamberlain by The treas^r

And Further allowed to Cap^t John Sheple £0 7 6 for Drawing a Warr^t & posting y^e first prop^y meeting

Also an acco^{mt} of Cap^t Read wherein he Chargeth the prop^{rs} Debter to two days measuring Cross the township @ 6s $\frac{1}{2}$ day £0 12 0

To Entertaining the Com^{tee} Sept 10th 1735 when

Adjusting the acc^o with Major Hildreth & Cap^t Sheple

2 6 1

Total 2 18 1

Also Charges for the Entertainment of the Society at the first meeting before this adjournment

27 18 10

Also Charges for the present Entertainment

26 5 10

Which in the whole Amounts to

57 2 9

Voted that the Said Sum of fifty Seven pounds two Shillings and nine pence be paid To the Said Cap^t Read Out of y^e Prop^r treas^{ry}

Then on a motion made and Seconded by Several of the Prop^{rs} voted that Benj^a Prescot Esq^r and Cap Benj^a Tompson Esq^r be Desired to return a Plan of the 1680 Acres as Lay'd Out by Major Hildreth & Cap^t Richardson Provided y^e plot Exhibited to the Court by Cap^t Blodget be not Accepted. Also Voted that provided the S^d Cap^t Blodgets plan be Accepted that Cap^t Joseph Blanchard Mess^{rs} Benj^a Parker & John Colburn be Desired to View y^e 1680 Acres Lay'd Out by Cap^t Blodget to See if it will do to Accept And that they report at the next meeting

Pursuant To The request of a Sufficient Number of the prop^{rs}, of Tyng Township so Called

These are to Give Notice to the prop^{rs} of the S^d Township that they Convene and meet at the House of M^r Thomas Harwood in Dunstable Inholder On the Second Day of August next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon then and there first to hear the Accounts of any Person to whome the Prop^{rs} are Justly Indebted and Order payment therof.

2^{dly} To Choose & Impower Proper Persons To Eject any Persons out of Possession who have unlawfully Entered on

any Lands in the S^d Township before or Since the Same was granted and give them Such Instructions as may be tho^t proper

3^{dly} To hear the report of y^e Com^{tee} appointed to view the 1680 Acres in June last.

4^{ly} to Raise Such Sum or Sums of money as may be tho^t necessary. to pay the prop^{rs} Just Debts and Carry on any necessary affair for the prop^{rs}

5 To Choose a Collector and assessors to Assess and Collect the Same— Dated at Dunstable July y^e 10th 1736.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

The aforewritten Notification was posted Agreeable to y^e vote for Calling Meetings att^s

JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

COMMITTEE TO SUSTAIN CLAIMS CHOSEN. REPORT OF COMMITTEE
IN REGARD TO THE DISPUTED 1680 ACRES OF LAND.

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyng Township so called at the House of M^r Thomas Harwood Inholder, at Dunstable, on the second day of August, 1736 :

Voted and Chose Benj^a Prescott, Esq^r ., Moderator.

Also Voted that Cap^t Josiah Richardson Mess^{rs} Benj^a Parker & Will^m Tarble be Chosen and appointed a Com^{tee} and fully Impowered to Sue and Prosecute any or every person in Ejectment that were Inhabitating on any of y^e Lands in the S^d Township before the division thereof and Continue so to be On Condition that the Owner of the Lott will first make over and Oblidge himself to render all Damages (that shall be recovered) to the Prop^{ty} and that the Com^{tee} be further Directed to take Security of the Owner of the lotts as afores^d to render So much to the prop^{ty} as the lott or Lotts is benefitted by such Improvements and the Charges that shall arise thereon to be born by the prop^{ty} and that the Comittee afores^d be Joyntly & Severally Impowered to act in all the affair of y^e foregoing vote Against which vote Nicholass Sprague & Thomas Parker of Chelmsford entered their Desents.

The Com^{tee} appointed the 22^d of June last to view y^e 1680 acres viz. Benj^a Parker from the Com^{tee} Reported That they had attended that Service and are of the opinion that the Land lay'd out by Cap^t Blodget for that use is mean and Better may be had Which Report was accepted and voted that an Other Place be Look't out for that use. And the S^d Com^{tee} pray that they may be allowed for their Trouble as followeth.

Benj ^a Parker for 4 days @ 10s. p day	- - -	£2	0	0
John Colburn for 4 days @ 10s p day	- - -	2	0	0
Samuel Cumings for 4 days @ 12s. p day	-	2	8	0
Further Charges for one Journey to Chelmsford and Westford to post notifications @ 10s			10	0
Benj ^a Parker Further Charges for posting Notifi- cation at Groton - - - - -			3	0
Which in the whole amounts to	- - - -	7	1	0

Which account was allowed and accepted & Ordered that the prop^{rs} Clerk and treas^r pay the Same.

Then Voted that Cap^t William Lawrence be Joyned to the Com^{tee} for Suing &c. Chosen at this Meeting.

Also Voted that Cap^t Joseph Blanchard Clerk of this Propriety be allowed for his Service as Followeth for—Notification to be posted for the meeting @ three shillings each. for Recording of Notifications at 1s 6d p page. for fraiming and Recording Prop^{rs} votes at three Shillings p page Reckning at the rate of Lawfull pages. And that He be allowed and paid by the Prop^{rs} his reasonable Demands for his trouble in serving as Treas^r and also that he be Directed to Record the whole of the lotts in a Book for the prop^{rs} and that he be allowed for the same five Shillings for Each Right or Share to be paid him out y^e prop^{rs} Treas^{ry} Also voted that he be allowed and paid the Sum of thirty five Shillings for a Book he has procured for the Prop^{rs} And that the votes and the records be entered in the Same.

Also Voted that the Sum of Ninety pounds be raised and paid to the treas^r within three months.

Also Voted and Chose Cap^t Joseph Blanchard Mess^{rs} John Richardson & Jonathan Sheple be Chosen and appointed Assessors for this Prop^{ty}

Also Voted and Chose M^r Joshua Converse Collector for the Ninety pounds Rated for Voted to be raised at this meeting.

Also Voted that the Sum of five pounds be paid to M^r Thomas Harwood for the Expences by the prop^{rs} Clerk and treas^r

Also Voted that Mess^{rs} Benj^a Parker and John Colburn be Directed and Desired with a Surveyor & Chainmen to Lay out the best piece of y^e Unappropriated Lands of the Province to Satisfie the Grant of 1680 acres made to this prop^{ty} they Can find with all Convenient Speed And make return therof at the next prop^{rs} meeting.

ACTION FOR A SAWMILL.

Pursuant to the request of a Sufficient Number of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called

These are to give notice to the prop^{rs} of y^e S^d Township that they Convene and meet at the house of M^r Tho^s Harwood Inholder in Dunstable On Monday the 15th day of November next Ensuing Att Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon Then and there to come into some proper Method for the Erecting of Mills in the S^d Township and to Give Such Encouragement To Any Person or persons as shall Undertake the Same by Granting them Lands or Any Other Way that may be tho^t Convenient. and As they think Proper and See if they will Sell any Lands for Publick Uses that is not yet Allotted to y^e Prop^{rs} in y^e Division of y^e Township Also to See where prop^{rs} Meetings Shall be held for the future Dated at Dunstable the 28th day of October 1736

JOSEPH BLANCHARD prop^{rs} Cler

The aforewritten Notification was posted in the Several towns Agreeable to the vote of y^e Prop^{rs} for Callings of Meetings

Att^s JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler.

Att a Meeting of the Prop^{rs} of the Comon So Called Assembled and met at the House of Mr Tho^s Harwood Inholder in Dunstable On Monday the 15th day of November 1736.

Voted & Chose Benj^a Prescott Esq^r Moderator.

Also Voted that Eleazer Tyng Esq^r Cap^t Joseph Blanchard & Mr William Tarble be a Com^{tee} Directed & Fully Impowered to Agree with any proper Person or Persons that shall give bond to the Said Com^{tee} in trust, to and for the use of the prop^{rs} of five hundred pounds with Sufficient Surety's within the Space of ten months next Coming To Erect a Sufficient Sawmill at and have the Same ready to Saw boards and timber upon the Brook Called Little Cohass or upon the Other brook Called great Cohass in y^e S^d Township and also within the Space of three Years Erect and finish a good Grist mill at one or Other of the S^d places and keep the Same mills in Good Repair fit for Service the term of twenty Years And that he Saw at all times for the Prop^{rs} Such Loggs as they Carry to his mill for One half of the boards &c or at the rate of twenty Shillings £ Thousand for good Marchantable boards at the Election of the prop^{rs} Carrying Loggs to the Mill and that he be Oblidged to Saw for each Prop^r an Equal proportion of Loggs if Such Prop^r Shall Desire it and provide loggs as afores^d And for Such person or persons Encouragement who shall undertake to Build Mills and £ form the terms and Articles as aforesaid; the Com^{tee} are hereby Fully Impowered to give the Stream & Land Reserved upon it for the Use of a mill &c On the brook Called Little Cohass afores^d or any part thereof to Such Undertaker his heirs and Assigns forever and pass a good and Sufficient Deed therof

Also Voted that Prop^{rs} meetings be held at Groton for the future untill the prop^{rs} shall see Cause to alter the Same

Upon A motion made and Seconded the Question was put whether the Clerk pay out of the prop^y money, Mr Harwood for what has been Expended in his house this meeting (which Amounts to Six pounds nineteen Shillings & eight pence.) it was voted in the affirmative Nemine Contra-dicenté

Also it was voted nemine Contradicenté that the prop^{rs} Clerk and Treas^r Cap^t Joseph Blanchard do not pay Cap^t Caleb Blod-

get any money for any Service by him Pretended to have been done for the prop^{rs} (he haveing Deceived & Imposed upon them any former Orders to the Contrary notwithstanding

The foregoing votes passed at the meeting afores^d
Att^s Benja Prescott Moderator

The afore written votes is a true record Entered $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ me
JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

MEETING TO RAISE MONEY AND HEAR REPORTS.

Pursuant To The request of a Sufficent Number of y^e Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called

These are to give notice to the prop^{rs} of the Said Township that they assemble and meet at the House of Mr Benja Bancrofts Inholder In Groton on Tuesday the 28th day of March next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon Then & There first to hear the report of the Com^{tee} Chosen to Agree with Some person or persons Relating to the Building of a mill or mills in S^d Township and give Such Further Incouragement to any that Shall undertake that Service, by Grants of Lands or money that shall be tho^t Needful & Proper

Also to hear and Consider the acc^{os} of any person to whome the prop^{rs} are Justly Indebted & Order payment therof

Also to Raise any Sum or Sums of money that Shall be tho^t necessary for Carrying on any of Prop^{rs} necessary Buisness

Also to See if the prop^{rs} will free Mr Andrew Belcher from paying any of the past Charges in Said Township

Also To Choose a prop^{rs} Clerk.

Dated at Dunstable the 28th day of February 1737
JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

The aforewritten Notification was post in the Sevrall Towns agreable to the vote for Calling of Meetings $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ me
JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called on Tuesday the 28th of March 1738 (1737 ?) Assembled at the house of M^r Benjamin Bancroft Inholder in Groton

Benj^a Prescott Esq^r was Chosen Moderator

Then Voted and Agreed that the mill Lott as Lay'd out in the Second range and the lot next Below Namaskeeg Falls Joyning to the two hundred acres reserved for the Province at S^d falls be and hereby is granted and Confirmed unto M^r William Tarble his heirs and assigns forever on Condition that he give bond with Obligated in the Sum of five hundred Pounds with Sufficient Security, conditioned for the building a Sawmill on Little Cohass or great Cohass Brook within S^d Township, in the Space of Seven months next Coming, and keeping the Same in Good repair fit for Use for the Space of ten years next Coming after the Same is built and that he Erect and build a good Grist mill On One of the S^d Brooks within the Space of Six months next after the number of twenty familys be Settled in the said Township and keep the Same in good Repair for the Space of ten years next Coming after the said mill is Erected and fitted for use and that he Saw for and Sell to any of the prop^{rs} of the Said Township, During the Said term at the prizes which is usually paid to Persons Owning mills in the Same or in the Neighbouring Towns

And That Benj^a Prescott Esq^r Cap^t Tho^s Tarble and M^r Benj^a Parker be a Comittee to take Such Obligation in the name and behalf of y^e Prop^{rs} and to be forfeited to their Use on failure of any of y^e Conditions aforesaid

Also Voted that M^r Andrew Belcher be Dismissed all the rates heretofore assessed on his Right

Cap^t Josiah Richardson from the Com^{tee} appointed to Sue and Prosecute &c Reported Shewing that they had been to view the tresspasses done, and had Comenced Some Actions which Since were agreed under promise to desist and go off the Land, and that the Expences of the viewing getting evidences Catching the tresspassers, are as Followeth.

To Josiah Richardson viewing to find what			
Tresspass was done three days @	- - -	£1	10 0
To Will ^m Tarble Ditto 3 days	- - - -	1	10 0
by Will ^m Tarble paid To Benj ^a Blodget	- -		6 0
More to One day S ^d Richardson	- - - -		10 0
More S ^d Tarble for One day	- - - -		10 0
When the Accions was Comenced to men			
Carried for assistants to Namaskeeg at 10s			
Ⓕ day each			
To Coll Prescot 3 days in that Service	- -	£1	10 0
Cap ^t Lawrence 3 days Ditto	- - - -	1	10 0
Lieu ^t Tarble 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Benj ^a Parker 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Jonathan Sheple 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Joseph Farwell Jun ^r 3 days Ditt ^o	- - -	1	10 0
Samuel Woods: 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Cap ^t Jona. Richardson 2 days Ditt ^o	- - -	1	0 0
Cap ^t Joseph Blanchard 2 daya Ditt ^o	- - -	1	0 0
Major Ep ^m Hildreth 3 days Ditt ^o	- - -	1	10 0
Sam ^l Colburn 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Jon ^a Perham 2 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	0 0
Josiah Richardson 3 days Ditt ^o	- - - -	1	10 0
Cash p ^d To John Varnum for Service	- -	0	12 0
<hr/>			
Total		£22	18 0

The aforewritten Acc^o was Read allowed and Ordered that the Same Should be paid by the Treas^r to the respective persons therin Named

Also an Acc^o of Cap^t William Lawrence wherin he Chargeth the prop^{ry} Deb^t for Serving two writts two Defend^{ts} in each writ @ - - - - - £3 0 0
for three Blanks - - - - - 0 3 0
which was read Allowed and Ordered that the Same be paid Out of y^e prop^{rs} Treas^{ry}

Also Ep^m Hildreth Esq^r & Joseph Butterfield Charg^s the prop^{rs} Dr to three days each going to meet and Accomodate wth M^c Cleary's @ 10s Ⓕ day each - - - - £3 0 0

Cap^t William Lawrence 3 days Ditt^o - - - 1 10 0
which was Read Allowed and Ordered to be paid out of y^e prop^{rs} Treas^{ry}

Benj^a Parker From the Com^{tee} appointed to Lay out y^e 1680 Acre grant reported that they had attended that Service & that a plan therof was Returned to the Gene Court and Accepted and Lay'd an Acc^o of his Expences before the Society. as Followeth, Nov^r 22^d 1736

Prop^{rs} Dr for Service runing round and taking a plan of 1680 Acres of Land Joyning to Piskatoguage River

To Benj ^a Parker 11 days @ 10s $\frac{3}{4}$ day	-	-	£5	10	0
To John Colburn 11 days @ 10s $\frac{3}{4}$ day	-	-	5	10	0
Sam ^l Cumings as Surveyor 11 days	-	-	6	12	0
To Isaac Patch assistant 10 days @ 10s $\frac{3}{4}$ day	-	-	5	0	0
Total			22	12	0

The aforewritten Acc^o was Read Allowed and Accepted and Ordered that the Same be paid Out of the prop^{rs} Treas^{ry}

Also Voted that the Prop^{rs} Clerk and Treas^r pay Mr Bancroft the Expences of the present Meeting which Amounts to the Sum of Eight pounds Sixteen Shillings

ACTION IN REGARD TO HIRING A MINISTER.

Pursuant To the request of a Sufficient number of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called

These are to give Notice to the prop^{rs} of the S^d Tyngs Township that they Convein and meet at the House of Mr John Buckley Inholder in Groton on Tuesday the 28th day of November Curr^t at ten of the Clock in the forenoon then and there to hear and Examin the Acc^o of the prop^{ry} To See what money has been Raised and how far the Same has been paid Away.

Also to See if the prop^{rs} will hire Preaching in S^d Township and how Long

Also to Agree upon and Order the Building a meeting house in S^d Township if they see Cause and Raise money to Defray any necessary Charges that may be tho^t Needfull

Also to Agree upon what place prop^{rs} meetings Shall beheld at for the future

Dated at Dunstable y^e 2^d day of November 1738¹

JOSEPH BLANCHARD prop^{rs} Cler

The aforewritten Notification was posted in the Several & Respective Towns agreeable to the vote for Calling of meetings
 of me

JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

Att a meeting of the prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called, at the house of Mr Benj^a Bancroft Inholder in Groton Assembled On the 28th day of November 1738

Voted & Chose Ephraim Hildreth Esq^r Moderator

Also Voted and Chose Cap^t William Lawrence Mess^{rs} Benj^a Parker And Will^m Stickney a Com^{tee} to Examin into the Acc^{os} of y^e S^d Propriety an Report theron at the next meeting

Also Voted that Cap^t Will^m Lawrence be Added to the Com^{tee} for Letting Out the mills in the room of Co^l Prescott Esq^r Deceased.

Also Voted that there be assessed on y^e Prop^{rs} the Sum of thirty pounds, (to be Lay'd out in Preaching the Gosspe in the (?) Said Township where that the prop^{rs} that are now Settled there shall see Cause to Agree upon) and Ep^m Hildreth Esq^r To take the care and Procure Such preaching there,

Also Voted that the Meetings be held at the House of Mr Isaac Farwell Inholder in Dunstable for the future

Also voted that the Expence Expended at this Meeting to (be) paid by the prop^{ty} w^{ch} is £3 0 0

Also Voted that Ep^m Hildreth Esq^r pay the Reckning to Mr Buckley viz. thirty Shillings each and that they be admitted to Draw the Same Out of treas^{ry} Again

EPH^m HILDRETH Moderator

A true record Entered of JO^s BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

¹ It does not appear that any meeting was held for a year or more, during which time several of the grantees, dissatisfied with the expense and future prospect of the grant, abandoned their claims.

Pursuant To the request of a Sufficient Number of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township (so Called)

These are to give Notice To the prop^{rs} of the Said Township that they Convein and meet at the House of M^r Isaac Farwell Inholder

In Dunstable on thirsday the eighth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon then and there to grant and Confirm Any Lands to Any Person who will undertake the Erecting of Mills in the S^d Township (as shall be Agreed on)

Also to hear the Report of the Com^{tee} Chosen the last Prop^{rs} meeting to Examin the prop^{rs} Acc^{os}

Also to Choose a prop^{rs} Clerk and treas^r

Also to Se if they will Erect a Meetinghouse in the S^d Township

Also to Raise a Sutable Sum of money to Defray the necessary Charges Risen and Ariseing in the Said Township

Also to Choose and Impower proper persons as Agents to Sue or Defend in Any Action Comenced or to be Comenced for or Against the S^d Prop^{rs} or wherein they may be Concerned and to pursue the Same to final Judgement & Execution if they See cause aud give them Such Instructions as Shall be tho^t Prop^r Dated at Dunstable Febr y^e 6th 1738

JOSEPH BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

The aforewritten Notification has been posted in the Several & respective Towns Agreeable to The vote of y^e Prop^{rs} for Calling Meetings ¶ me

JO^s BLANCHARD Prop^{rs} Cler

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called at the House of Mr Isaac Farwell Inholder in Dunsble assembled on the 8th day of March 1738

Voted & Chose Eleazer Tyng Esq^r Moderator

Also that Wheras Jonathan Perham has bound himself to this Prop^{ty} to Erect Certain mills and p^{er}form Sundry Dutys in S^d Tyngs Township as p^{er} his Bond, Therefore in Consideration therof. Voted And Agreed that the mill Lott in the S^d Tyngs Township in the Second range of Lotts as Lay'd Out and Described by the plan therof, And Also a Lott Containing about Sixty Acres near and adjoining to Namaskeeg Falls in S^d Township Bounded Westerly by Merrimack River Northerly by the two Hundred Acres Reserved by the Province for the fishery Easterly by the Second Range line Southerly by the lott N^o 15 and as the Same is more expressly Set forth and Delineated by a plan therof on file be granted and Confirmed unto Jonathan Perham of Nottingham his heirs and Assigns forever

Also the Comittee viz. Cap^t William Lawrence Mess^{rs} Benjamin Parker & William Stickney, Appointed to Enquire into the State of the treasury And know the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treas^r & his vouchers Reported as Followeth

Assessed on the Prop ^{rs} Exclusive of the			
Last thirty Shillings Tax Comitted to			
Joshua Converse to Collect together with			
Associates money five hundred and One			
pound five Shillings & eight pence -			
		£501	5 8
paid the Treasurer by Jonathan Perham			
		40	0 0
By Thomas Worthley - - - - -			
		22	0 0
By a Rong Casting - - - - -			
		2	0 0
			<hr/>
			564 5 8

Wee Likewise find that Cap^t Joseph Blanchard Treasurer of this Prop^{ty} has paid Out to Several Persons Agreeable to the grants of this Prop^{ty} the Sum of Six Hundred twenty One pounds twelve Shillings, & A penny - - - £621 12 1

Which Leaves the Ballance Due to the Treas^r 57 6 5

And in Asmuch As the Collector of y^e 30s or £90, Rate viz. Mr Joshua Converse has not made Return and no Regard to. that Rate Which report was voted Allowed & Accepted, And Ordered that the Prop^{rs} Treas^r be Discharged of the Respective Sums by him Rec^d Exclusive of y^e afores^d 30s or Ninety Pounds Rates & have the Aforementioned Ballance allowed him.

Also Voted and Agreed that the Sum of Six pounds nine Shillings be granted and Allowed To Maj^r Eph^m Hildreth Esq^r As An Addition to the grants and Allowances heretofore made him by This Prop^{ty} on Condition And in consideration that he drop the Action Designed by him Against the Prop^{ty} and take the Same & the Sums Granted heretofore in full Satisfaction of All Demands on the Prop^{ty} & he at y^e Same Declared his Action drop't

Also Voted that the Prop^{rs} Expences at this meeting be Paid by the Prop^{rs} Treas^r viz £9 4 0

The Prop^{rs} of Tynstown Being duly notified to assemble at the house of Isaac Farwell in Dunstable on y^e 3^d day of April 1739 to Act On the following Articles -- viz

To hear the Acc^{os} of any person to whome the Prop^{ty} are Justly Indebted And allow and Order payment therof if they think meet

Also to hear the Adjusting of Any Acc^{ots} necessary for the Prop^{rs} to Enquire into in Order to know how much money is necessary to Raise for payment of the Prop^{rs} debts & Carrying On any affairs to y^e Prop^{rs} Benifit

Also to Choose Assessors a Collector Prop^{rs} Clark and treas^r

Accordingly mett At time & Place

Jonas Clak Esq^r was Chosen moderator

Also Voted that Eleazer Tyng & Ep^m Hildreth Esq^{rs} & Mr Will^m Stickney be a Com^{tee} to examin into the Additional Acc^{os} of Joseph Blanchard Treas^r who Reported

They found to be Added to his Credit viz.

paid To Jo ^s Butterfield, Allowed Jan ^y 3 ^d			
1737 - - - - -	£3	10	9
To Jo ^s Buttler Allowed December 5 th 1737	5	8	0
To John Usher Allowed may 11 1737 - -	1	10	0
To Sam ^l Cumings Dit ^o April 25 th 1737 -	2	8	0
To Benja Parker may y ^e 8: 1738 - - -	1	10	0
To John Lovewell Jun ^r July 9 th 1737 -	2	4	0
To Joshua Converse p ^d Mr Isaac Far-			
wells Expences - - - - -	9	4	0
List Returned by Joshua Converse of De-			
linquents - - - - -	19	15	0
To Cash Paid at Isaac Farwells Expences	9	4	0
more to Cash p ^d Sam ^l Cumings on Cap ^t			
Lawrences Acc ^o - - - - -	1	10	0
To Cap ^t Caleb Blodget Cash - - - -	6	0	0
More Cash paid Eph ^m Hildreth - - -	6	15	0
more by Mr Andrew Belchers Rates Abated	1	10	0
more Cash p ^d for apropr ^{rs} Book - - -	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	70	8	9
Which Sums viz. - - - - -	57	6	5
And - - - - -	70	8	9
	<hr/>		
	127	15	2

for Which the S^d Treasurer give Credit the

Prop^{rs}, by One Ninety pounds Rate 90 0 0

Comitted unto Joshua Converse to Collect

Ballance Due to S^d Treas^r - - - - 37 15 2

Which Acc^o was Read Allowed Accepted And it was Voted
that the S^d Ballance of 37 15 2 be paid to Joseph Blanchard
Treas^r

Also Voted that the Sum of Two Hundred & forty pounds
be assessed on the Prop^{rs} And Mess^{rs} Joseph Blanchard Jon^a
Bowers and Josiah Richardson were Chosen Assessors & Will^m
Stickney Collector for S^d Rate, And Sworne to their respective
Trusts before Eleaz^r Tyng Esq^r Jus^{ce} of peace

Also Voted & Chose Jonas Clark Esq^r Treas^r for this Prop^{ty} who Accepted of that trust

Voted And Allowed to Mess^{rs} William Lawrence William Stickney & Benj^a Parker ten Shillings Each for their Respective Services Looking into the treas^{rs} acc^{os}

VOTE TO BUILD A MEETING-HOUSE AND INQUIRE INTO THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs township so Called Regularly Warned And Assembled at the House of Mr Isaac Farwell Inholder in Dunstable the 21st of August 1740

Voted and Chose Cap^t Sam^l Chamberlain, Moderator

Then Voted that those persons whose Lands (in S^d Township And Part of the Original Prop^{ty} Are teresspassed upon or Are passed by Any Person Claiming under New Hampshire shall within three months from from this meeting Prosecute Such Persons else be deprived for the future of Any Benifit or Assistance from the Prop^{ty} in the Defence or Recovery of Any Such Lands

Also Voted that Mess^{rs} Eph^m Hildreth Will^m Lawrence & Joseph Blanchard be a Com^{tee} fully Impowered & Directed at the Charge of this Prop^{ty} (by Taking a Legal Power) to Assist in Suing And defending in Any Action Comenced or to be Comenced, of tresspass or Ejectment. for or against any Person or Persons in tryal of the Title or Trespass as afores^d on Any Lands in S^d Township belonging to the Prop^{ty} or grantees therof S^d Com^{tee} or Any One of these Are directed also at the Cost and Charge of the Prop^{rs} that if any Prop^{rs} as afores^d be Arrested and Carryed into the Province of New Hampshire by any Writ or process for Improveing on their Lands there, to Redeem them from Such Arrests or Arrest. and to take a power of Attorney to Appear in their names to Prosecute and Defend in any Matter Joyntly or Severally According to the Whole tenour of this vote

Also Voted that the S^d Com^{tee} be Impowered to draw so much money out of the treasury as there may An Imediate Occasion for, And be Accompt to the Prop^{rs} for the Same And the Treasurer is likewise Directed on their Request and Giving receipt to pay it Accordingly

Also Voted that the following Acco^{os} Occasioned by the Prop^{rs} of Londonderry arresting Jonathan Chamberlain be Allowed

viz to Cap ^t Josiah Richardson One Pound	£1	0	0
To Jonathan Chamberlain - - - - -	1	10	0
To Sam ^l Chamberlain Jun ^r - - - - -	1	0	0
To Deacon Joseph Perham ten Shillings	0	10	0
Also Allowed To Joseph Blanchard for his Journey to Tyngs Town & Trouble with the Action of Tarble against Bell two pounds - - - - -	2	0	0
Allowed to Cap ^t Tarble & Cap ^t Lawrence Forty Shillings each for their Service in that affair - - - - -	4	0	0

Also Voted that the Sum of Thirty Pounds
be Allowed for preaching the trouble of
hireing & Billiting inCluded, - - - £30 0 0

Also Voted that Mess^{rs} Jonathan Chamberlain Archabald
Stark and Micael M^c Clinto be Directed to Take Care to Pro-
vide the Same

Also Voted that the Prop^{rs} Inhabiting in S^d Township Ap-
point the place where Such meeting shall be held

Also Allowed To Joseph Blanchard ten shillings for his Service in making the last Rate, - - - - -	£0	10	0
Also Allowed to Joshua Converse ten pounds for his Service as Collector -	10	0	0
To M ^r William Stickney Collect four pounds for his Service - - - - -	4	0	0
To Joseph Blanchard to his Service in Collecting the first Taxes & Service as treas ^r Down till the Choice of Coll ^l Clark fifteen Pounds - - - - -	15	0	0
for his Services As Clark Entering votes Posting Meetings &c - - - - -	15	0	0
for attendance on Comittee ExaminingAc ^{os}	00	10	0

Also Voted and Allowed to Mr Isaac Farwell, the Sum of ten pounds fourteen Shillings money for Expences at his house. y^e meeting

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs township so Called Regularly assembled at the House of Mr Isaac Farwell Inholder in Dunstable On the first day of January 1739

Voted And chose W^m Lawrence Esq^r Moderator.

Also Voted and Chose Benja Thompson Esq^r Capt^{ns} Josiah Richardson & Thomas Taible a Com^{tee} to Manage the Prudentials of this Prop^{ty} & That they be Directed to State And Order the Places of Building necessary Bridges in S^d Township, the Place of the Inhabitants meeting On the Sabbath that they détermin the necessity of Calling Meetings, that they Order the Seasons in the year for Preaching in S^d Township, when money at anytime is raised for that Use, That they be also directed to Enquire into the Compliance of those Persons Obligated to Erect mills in S^d Township & Report thereon to this Prop^{ry} the next meeting Also to Examin into the Prop^{rs} Accompts Since April Last past, And Other Acc^{os} not before Settled & see if their money has been paid in and Distributed According to the vote of this Prop^{ty}, and Report thereon at the next meeting.

Also Voted that they be directed forthwith to Enquire Into the Proceedure of the Collector and Assessors of this Prop^{ty} where there are any delinquents, in Any of the past rates, if there has been Any deficiency in the Proceedings, in any Such rates, as to render the Sale of Such delinquents Lands, Invalld that they be Directed (Provided they find Such deficiency) forthwith to Cause to be performed all such (?) requisites necessary in Order for recovering such delinquents rates, & in the Name and Behalf of this Prop^{ry} to proceed According to Law to Sell Such delinquents Lands for the rates, As Soon as may bee

Also Voted to Build a meetinghouse the Said Township of the Following dimentions viz. forty two feet Long and thirty feet wide twenty feet between Joynts and that the meetinghouse fraim be Raised at or before the Last day of August next And that the Roof be boarded Shingled Weather boards put On the boarding Round well Chamfered the necessary

Doors made and Hung A Double floor lay'd below with all Convenient Speed After the s^d Frain is up so that it be thus finished by the first of december next And That Eleazer Tyng And Benj^a Tompson Esq^{rs} and Cap^t Jonathan Bowers, or any Two of them be a Com^{tee} fully Impowered in behalf of this Prop^{ty} to Lett. out the S^d work, & in their S^d Capacity to Enter into Bonds or Articles of Agreement for the fullfillment & Compleating the work as afores^d And the Said Com^{tee} Are directed to post up Notifications of the time and place of their meeting to Let out the S^d work in the Several places that notifications Are posted for Calling Prop^{rs} meetings ten days before the S^d Work be let Out

And the S^d Com^{tee} are further Directed in case of an Indian Warr to prolong the time of Building S^d House

Also Voted that the Sum of One Hundred & Eighty pounds be assessed on the Prop^{rs} to be paid Forthwith And that the Same be Collected by Mr William Stickney who is Chosen Collector and Mess^{rs} Joseph Blanchard Sampson Stoddard & Josiah Richardson Chosen assessors who were all Sworne to their respective trusts before Eleaz^r Tyng Esq^r Jus^{ce} of peace,

Also Voted And Allowed to Jonas Clark Esq^r four pounds for his past Service as Treas^r

The Committee Appointed to Lay out Roads Reported Report- ed their proceedings therin And voted not to Accept it

Also Voted And Allowed to Mr John Richardson twelve Shillings for his Service in making the first assessment

Att a meeting of the prop^{rs} of Tyngtownship so Called held at the House of Mr Isaac Farwell in Dunstable on the twenty fourth day of July 1740

Benj^a Tompson Esq^r was Chosen Moderator

Also Voted that the Comittee for the Prudentials be directed to See that the Sawmil be fitted forthwith According to Contract & On failure, to Sue the Bond Given for that Purpose And to Examin the Prop^{rs} Accompts As voted the last meeting And Report thereon at the next meeting

Also Voted That Joseph Blanchard Esq^r be Directed to Apply to Some Gentleman Learned in the Law for Advice what is best to be done in the Present Circumstances of this Prop^{ry} And that he be Directed to measure off the Township of London-derry And Chester so far as to Obtain a Certain knowledge, what Part if Any (the Lines of those towns) According to their Charters Include of said township, And that he be Further directed, to Apply to the Gen^l Court at their next Session if he shall then think it Adviceable for their directions what measures Further to totake, Also to make Such Further Searches into the titles of Any Persons who Lay Any Claim to the Said Township Or Any part thereof As may be tho't necessary and Report thereon

Also Voted that the Charges of Entertainment at Mr Farwells the Present meeting be paid Out of the Produce of the Sales of the delinquents Lotts Already made by the Com^{tee} And that his receipt Discharge them for so much, the whole Account being the Sum of fourteen pounds Seventeen Shillings & three Pence, Eleven Shillings And nine pence whereof Spent by the Com^{tee} for Sale of the Delinquents Lotts at their first meeting for that Service And Voted that this meeting be Adjourned to the 15th day of September next to meet Again At this place At ten of the Clock forenoon And the meeting was Accordingly Adjourned by Benj^a Thompson moderator

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township so Called, At the house of Mr Isaac Farwell the 15th of September 1740 held by Adjournment from the 24th of July Last past to this time & place Adjourned to Mr Joseph Frenches to meet forthwith & mett accordingly

Wheras the prop^{rs} of this Township being Informed That by the determination of his Maj^{ty} in Council respecting the Controverted Bounds between the Province of the Massachusetts Bay And New Hampshire, This Township is Excluded from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to which they always Supposed themselves to belong Therefore Voted that A Petition be Preferred to the Kings most Excelent Majesty Setting forth Our distressed Estate, And praying that we may be Annexed to the S^d Massachusetts Province And that Thomas Hutchinson Esq^r be And hereby is fully Impowered to Preferr Such Our Petition to his Maj^{ty} And to Appear And fully to Act for And

in behalf of the Inhabitants And Prop^{rs} of this township Respecting the Subject Matter of S^d Petition According to his best Discretion

Also Voted that Eleaz^r Tyng Joseph Blanchard and William Lawrence Esq^{rs} be Impowered in behalf of this township to Sign a Petition to his Maj^{ty} As afores^d

Also Voted that the Com^{tee} for Building the Meetinghouse be directed to See that the Meetinghouse be raised and Inclosed According to the former Vote Respecting the Same At or before the Last day of June next.

Also Voted that this meeting be Adjourned to the twenty fifth of September Curr^t at ten of the Clock in the forenoon to this place

Also Voted that. the Prop^{rs} be at no Charge at the Adjournment Except it be Out of y^e Charges in the Sale of the Delinquents Lotts, And the Moderator Adjourned the Meeting Accordingly

RAISE MONEY FOR PREACHING.

At A meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs town began & held at Dunstable the 24th of July 1740 and Continued by Several Adjournments to the 25th of Sep^r 1740 mett Again at the House of Mr Joseph French in Dunstable And Adjourned to tomorrow nine of the Clock forenoon

Mett Again Accordingly And Voted that notwithstanding Anything in the foregoing votes, that the Said Agent be not paid Any thing from this Prop^{ty} And the S^d Petition to be Preferred On No Other Conditions Than by what the Province has or shall grant to forward the Same

The Expences at this Meeting at Mr Jo^s Frenches Amounting to fourteen pounds fifteen Shillings & nine pence be Allowed & paid

Then voted that this meeting be Adjourned to the 28th of October next to meet At the House of Jonas Clark Esq^r in Chelmsford at ten of the Clock forenoon And the Moderator Adjourned the Meeting Accordingly

Att A meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township Begun and held at Dunstable on the 24th of July 1740 And Continued by Several Adjournments untill the 28th of October 1740, And Agreeable thereunto. mett at the house of Jonas Clark Esq^r in Chelmsford And Voted that Wheras Cap^t Caleb Blodget at the Order of this Propriety had Attended the Service of Laying Out Hyways in S^d Township that he be allowed for his Service therin the Sum of three pounds

Also Voted that the treas^r be Directed to pay to M^r Benja^a Bowers for his Preaching in Tyngs Town Thirty two Pounds of the first money that Comes into the treasury

Also Voted that the Treas^r pay to M^r Dunlap Thirteen pounds Fifteen Shillings For his Service in Preaching ins^d Township

Then Voted that this meeting be Adjourned to the 16th of December next to this Place ten of the Clock forenoon. And the Moderator Adjourned it !Accordingly

At w^{ch} Adjoument the Prop^{rs} did not meet

VOTE NOT TO HAVE A CLERK.

Att a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngstownship held At Dunstable At the House of M^r Joseph French in Dunstable On the 16th day of April 1741

Capt Josiah Richardson was Chosen moderator

And Voted that Joseph Blanchard Eleazer Tyng & Will^m Lawrence Esq^r should be a Com^{tee} to treat with the towns of Chester and Londonderry referring to the lines between Tyngs town & them towns . Also Voted that the Com^{tee} have a Discretionary Power in making Agreement with their Com^{tees} or Towns and make report at the next meeting of the Prop^{rs} thereon

Also Voted that meetings shall be held for the future at The house of Jonas Clark Esq^r in Chelmsford untill the Prop^{rs} Shall Alter the Same

Also Voted that the Prop^{rs} shall pay the Expen^{ce} of this meeting, And that each Prop^r that pays his Cash now shall be Reimbursed the Same by the Prop^{aty} out of the Treas^{ry}

Also Voted that this meeting shall be Adjourned to the House of Jonas Clark Esq^r in Chelmsford the Second Thirsday of may next And Accordingly Adjourned there According to w^{ch} Adjournment met again On the fourteenth day of may 1741 And Put to vote whether the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township would Choose a Com^{tee} for their Prudentials & it Passed in the Negative

Also Whether they would Choose a prop^{rs} Clark and it passed in the Negative

Also Voted that Eleazer Tyng W^m Lawrence & Joseph Blanchard be Allowed forty Shillings Each for their Journeys to Chester and Londonderry to treat with their Comittees

Also That Michael M^c Clinto be Allowed twenty five Shillings for assisting in Runing London Derry Line To Tyngs Town Also Voted to Reconsider the vote of Holding meetings at Coll^d Clarks & Voted that the next meeting be held at Tyng Town the third tuesday of June Next at the meeting house place & that after that meetings Should be held at Coll^d Clarks for the future untill the Prop^{rs} Shall Alter the Same & then the meeting was Dismissed

At a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Township held in S^d township at the House of William M^c Clinto's the 16th day of June 1741

The Rev^d Mr Tho^s Parker was Chosen Moderator

Also by Enquiry Respecting the Acc^{os} Capt Josiah Richardson is behalf of y^e Com^{tee} Appointed for that purpose Reported, that About the Sum of One Hundred and twenty pounds

When the taxes Already Voted was paid, Lay Ballance in favour of the Prop^{ty} Excepting What Accompts has not yet been passed by this Prop^{ty}

Also Voted that Eleaz^r Tyng Will^m Lawrence & Joseph Blanchard Esq^{rs} Or Any two of them be fully Impowered to meet with the Com^{tee} of Chester and Londonderry And Propose Such matters And Agree to the Same As they shall think most Conducive to the Interest & peace of Each Prop^{ty}s And provid- ed nothing be Agreed on by the S^d Severall Propriety^s for delay of the tryal of the title of S^d Lands Then that the S^d Com- ittee be Joyntly And Severally Impowered to Sue & De- fend in all matters And Causes Whatsoever that may Concern or Effect Any Prop^r or the Prop^{ty} in S^d township at the Charge of this Prop^{ty}, if the Com^{tee} Should think best

Also Voted that the Sum of twenty pounds be Allowed the Com^{tee} for the Bridges to Enable them to pay for the Bridge Over great Cohass, And twenty four Shillings for a Bridge Over Linkfield Brook And the Sum of ten Pounds Allowed to Michael & William M^c Clinto's for the Bridge Over Greate Cohass And the Meeting Adjourned till to morrow morning Eight of the Clock at the meeting house place & the meeting Was Opened at the S^d meeting house place Accordingly, & Voted that the Expences at Will^m M^c Clinto's be paid by the Prop^{ty} & those Persons who now Advance the money to be Allowed the Same by the Prop^{rs} which charges was as Follow's

For horses One pound ten Shillings	- -	£1	10	0
for drink thee pounds Seven Shillings &				
ten ^d	- - - - -		3	7 10

paid in the Following Manner

by Cap ^t Lawrence	- - - - -	£1	10	0
Mr Tho ^s Parker	- - - - -	1	0	0
Cap ^t Josiah Richardson	- - - - -	0	5	0
Mr Peter Russell	- - - - -	0	10	0
Cap ^t Caleb Blodget	- - - - -	1	0	0
By Joseph Blanchard	- - - - -	0	12	10

Then The meeting was Adjourned to meet Again At the House of Mr Sam^l Moor in Litchfield to morrow. morning, Seven of the Clock, And mett Accordingly And Voted that Whereas the Saw mill in S^d Township is not finished to Saw as was Expected & Covenanted for wherby the finishing the meetinghouse is under great Disadvantage & must be much more Expensive to Robert Anderson who is Oblidged to finish the Same At or before the last day of June Cuirant, and that he might not be a Sufferer by the Neglect of the finishing the S^d mill nor Exposed to Imediate prosecution Therefore that the S^d Anderson have Liberty further to delay to finish the S^d House as Covenanted for if Completed At Or before the last day of November next

And Whereas it freequently Happens those prop^{rs} of this township that from time to time have Attended Prop^{rs} meetings by Reason of their living remote from the places of holding the Same Are put to Considerable Expence in time & travil And Usually Oblidged to Advance money for Carrying forward the Prop^{rs} necessary Affairs, while Others many times to Save themselves from Such Expensive (tho necessary) Journeys — do not Attend, And neglect to pay their Rates by means wherof the Bringing forward the Settlement of this Plantation is much Retarded And it Appearing Necessary that Such meetings should Still be held and more General Attendance Given And the Assessments more Punctually paid And that each Prop^r more Equally do his part in Bringing forward the Settlement for Encouragement wherof Unanimously voted That each Prop^r who has Attended this present meeting by himself Or Attorney Also those who shall Attend meetings for the future, be Allowed And paid Out of the Publick treas^r of this Prop^{ty} the Sum of twenty Shillings ^{per} day for his travil and Attendance for Each Sixty third part of said Township or whole share and so in proportion for a greater or less Right he shall be duly Authorized to Act for, which Acc^{os} to be Approved of by the Prop^{rs} the Same meetings they shall Attend Always Provided Such Prop^r or Attorney do at the Same Meeting pay the proper taxes due on Such Right or Share he shall so Appear for, or give Such Security for the Seasonable payment therof As the Prop^{rs} at said meeting Shall Accept And On No Other Condi-

tions Whatsoever This vote to remain And be inforce during the Pleasure of this Prop^{ty} And No Longer

Also Voted that there be assessed On this Prop^{ty} the Sum of three Hundred Pounds and — — — — were Chosen Assessors And Cap^t Caleb Blodget Collect^r

Also Voted that Joseph Blanchard be directed to Examin into the Acc^{os} of the Prop^{rs} And Lay a Particular Acco^t of the treasury before the Prop^{ty}

Also Voted that Cap^t William Lawrence be directed & desired to Receive Such money as is due to the treas^{ry} both for the former Rates And the three Pounds Rate Granted at this meeting And to Receive Security in trust for this Prop^{ty} of Such present as Cannot pay their money, And Such Security to be Accepted & Their Rates be discharged thereupon

Also Voted that Cap^t William Lawrence be the treas^r of this Prop^{ty} And be directed to pay Out No part of the money by him Rec^d but what he shall have Certificate for from the Prop^{rs} Clerk that the Same has been Allowed by the Prop^{rs} And Not discharged & proper receipt for money so Paid by him to be his discharge for so much

Also Voted Provided Any person (who Shall at this time give Any note or Other Security for payment of his Taxes) shall neglect to make payment therof Longer than the last day of July next That he Imediately Sue for Such Debts And that And that he be Accomptable to this Prop^{ty} Therefor

Also on A motion of Cap^t Benja^a Tompson

Voted to Allow him the Sum of One pound twelve Shillings fo Service in letting Out the meeting house - - -

1 12 0

more for three days Service Examining Acc^{os} of the treas^r - - - - -

1 10 0

Also Allowed to Cap^t Thomas Tarble for Service done in Letting out the Bridge Over great Cohass And Linkfield Brook

2 8 6

EXPENSE OF RAISING A MEETING HOUSE.

Also Allowed to Sundry Persons for Provisions & Drink at the
Raising the meetinghouse the Sums Following,

To Joseph Blanchard for Rum & Provi- sions - - - - -	2	15	3
To the Rev ^d Mr Thomas Parker - - -	2	0	0
To Sam ^l Colburn - - - - -	1	11	6
To Cap ^t John Colburn - - - - -	1	16	0
To Jonathan Chamberlain for a Salmon -	0	4	6
To Archibald Stark for a Salmon - - -	0	9	0
To William Tarble - - - - -	£0	6	0
To Peter Russell - - - - -	0	13	6
To Henry Farwell & Joshua Converse -	0	15	6
To Benjamin Thompson Esq - - - - -	1	1	0
To Cap ^t Thomas Tarble - - - - -	1	6	11
To Cap ^t William Lawrence - - - - -	1	16	3
To Cap ^t Jon ^a Bowers - - - - -	0	18	6
To Cap ^t Josiah Richardson - - - - -	1	17	0
To the Rev ^d Willard Hall - - - - -	1	0	0
Stephen Peirce - - - - -	0	6	0
Had of William Mc Clinto for Raising 6 g ^l s of Rhum at 18s 6 ^d G ^l @ - - -	5	8	0

CHAPTER IV.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF LOTS.

The Lotts Drawn by Joseph Butterfield in Tyngs Township So Called.

N^o Six in the first Range. N^o 12 in the fourth Range N^o 63 in the third Range N^o 60 in the fourth Range. N^o 2 ameadow Lott, on great Cohass.

Number Six in the first Range Bounded as followeth Beginning at the River at a Stake. thence East to the Range line to a Stake thence north 25 d^s east 60 Rods to apine thence west to the River to a Stake thence South by the River to the first bounds. w^{ch} lot Contains Ninety Acres and is three Quarters of a mile in length

N^o Twelve in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and five Acres Bounded thus Beginning at the Northwest Corner at A Stake from thence runing South twenty One degrees west Sixty Rods by the Range line to apine tree marked from thence east 4 deg^s South to the township line by Lott N^o 11 to a Black Oake from thence North 24 d^s east Sixty Rods by The Township line to a Stake and Stones Sixty Rods from thence west 4 d^s N. by Lot N^o 13 to the first Mentioned Bounds.

The lott N^o Sixty in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and five Acres. Bounded thus beginning at apine marked from thence runing South 25 deg^s West Sixty Rods by the range line to apine thence East by Lott N^o 59 to the township line to apine from thence North by S^d line Sixty Rods to apine Thence west by Lott N^o 61 : to y^e first bounds mentioned

The Meadow lott. N^o 2 on Great Cohass Contains Sixteen Acres and is the Second lot. from the lower end on the South Side the Northwest Corner is a white Oake the North east Corner is a Stake by the Brook then runing up the brook to an

Other stake from thence Southerly to a White Oake thence westerly to a Stake thence northerly to the first mentioned bounds.

The lotts Drawn by Cap^t Henry Farwell in Tyngs township so called, are as followeth

Number Seven in the first Range Number eighteen in the fourth Range Number Sixty two in the Second Range. Number eight in the third Range North of Cohass, Number three ameadow Lott. on Great Cohass.

The Lott. N^o 7 in the first Range Contains ninety Acres, and is bounded as followeth

Begining at a Small Black Oake the Corner of Rands farm thence by the River Sixty Rods to a Stake from thence East by Lott. N^o 6 to y^e range line from thence Northerly to the Pine tree the Corner of Rands farm thence west Six deg^s South by Rands line to the first bounds mentioned.

The lott. N^o Eighteen in the fourth Range Contains ninety one Acres, and is Bounded thus. Begining at a Stake in the Range line from thence South twenty One deg^s west Sixty Rods to a white Oake from thence East four degrees South by lott. N^o 17: to y^e township line from thence North ten deg^s east Sixty Rods to a pine in S^d line from thence west four degrees North by lot. N^o 19. to y^e first mentioned bounds.

Number eight in the third Range Contains one hundred & and twenty three Acres. Bounded thus begining at apine marked in the Range line from thence runing South four and anhalf d^s west Sixty rods to a pine from thence east four degrees South by lott. No. 7 to y^e fourth Range line thence North 4½ d^s East Sixty Rods to the Bounded by the range line thence west four degrees north by Lott. N^o 9 to the first mentioned bounds.

The meadow Lott. N^o 3 Contains ten Acres thirty eight perch

The Lotts Drawn by John Richardson are as followeth N^o nine in the first Range N^o 52 in the Second Range N^o ten in the fourth Range N^o 29 in the third Range N^o 4 ameadow Lott. On Great Cohass.

The lott Number nine in the first Range Co(n)tains One hundred and Sixteen Acres Bounded thus Westerly by merrimack River Beginning at apine from thence east by lot N^o 8 to the Rand line to a stak and Stones from thence North $4\frac{1}{2}$ deg^s east Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones bounded by the range line: from thence west by Lott. N^o 10. to a Red Oake at the River. thence by the river to the first mentioned Bounds.

N^o 52 in the Second Range contains eighty two Acres and one hundred and forty pole Bounded Thus Beginning at apine tree marked from thence Runing East by lot. N^o 51 to a Stake and Stones in the range line from thence north Sixty Rods by the Range line to a Black Oake thence west by lott Number 53. to a Stake and Stones thence South by the Range line to where It. began.

N^o ten in the fourth Range Contains ninety four Acres and is Bounded thus Beginning at awhite Oake bush from thence east 4 d^s South by lott N^o 11 to the Townshipline from thence by the township line South 24 d^s west Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones from thence west 4 d^s North by Lott. N^o 9 to the Range line at a Black Oake from thence North 2 d^s east Sixty Rods by the Range line to y^e first Bounds mentioned.

N^o 29 in the third Range Contains Ninety Acres Bounded thus Beginning at an heap of stones thence runing East nine degrees South by lott N^o 28 to apine tree in the Range line thence North twenty five degrees east. Sixty Rods to an heap of Stones from thence West nine degrees North by lot N^o 30 to apine tree in y^e Range line thence South 25 degrees west Sixty Rods by the Range line thence to the first bounds mentioned.

The Lotts Drawn by Cap^t William Lawrence in Tyngs Township so called, are as Followeth

N^o 10 in the first Range below Namaskeeg

N^o 53 in the Second Range

N^o 7 in the fourth Range

N^o 30 in the third Range

The lot N^o 20 in the first Range Contains One hundred and Two Acres and bounded as Followeth Beginning at a Red Oake tree by Merrimack River from thence east by Lott. N^o 29 to a

Stake and Stones in y^e Range line from thence north 4½ deg^s east Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones in y^e said line from thence west by Lott. N^o 11 To a Black Oake at the River so by the River to y^e first bounds

The lott. fifty three in the Second Range Contains eighty two Acres 140 perch and is Bounded thus Begining at a Red Oake from thence east by Lott. N^o 52 to a red oake marked in y^e range line from thence north by the S^d line Sixty Rods to an heap of Stones from thence West by Lot N^o 54. to an ash tree in y^e Range line from thence South Sixty Rods to y^e first bounds mentioned

The lott N^o 7 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and Twenty Acres. and is bound thus Begining at a Stake and Stones from thence runing east 4 d^s South by Lott. N^o 8 to the Township line at an heap of Stones from thence South 30 d^s west by S^d line Sixty Rods to a Black Oake from thence West 4 degrees north by Lott. No. 6. to a White Oake in the range line from thence north 40 d^s east By the Range line Sixty Rods to where we began

The lot N^o thirty in the third Range Contains one hundred and Sixteen acres Bounded thus Begining at apine tree in the range line from thence east nine degrees South by Lott. 31 to an heap of Stones in the range line from thence South 25^{ds} west by the Range line Sixty Rods to apine marked from thence West nine degrees North by Lott. N^o 29 to apine in the Range line from thence North 25^{ds} East by y^e Range line Sixty Rods to y^e first bounds

The Lotts Drawn by Nathaniel Woods in Tyngs Township are as Followeth

N^o 12. in the first Range

N^o 11 in the third range north of Cohass

N^o 1. in the fourth Range

N^o 47 in the third Range

The lott. N^o 12 in the first Range Contains Seventy Six Acres Bounded thus begining at awhite Oake from thence east by Lott. N^o 11 to a Stake in the Range line from thence north 4½ East Sixty Rods by the range line to a stake from thence west by Lott N^o 13 to apine at Merrimack River thence by the River to y^e first bounds mentioned Sixty Rods

The lott. N^o 11 in the third Range north of great Cohass Contains One hundred & Eleven Acres Bounded thus Begining at a Stake and Stones in the range line from thence Runing East 4 d^s South by Lott N^o 12 to an heap of Stones in the Range line from thence South 4½ d^s west Sixty Rods to a pine in the Range line from thence west 4 d^s north by lott. N^o 10 to a pine in y^e Range line from thence north 4½ d^s east Sixty Rods by the Range line to where we began

The lot Number one in the fourth Range Contains acres and is Bounded thus Begining at a

The Lotts in Tyngs Township (soCalled) Drawn by Jonathan Shepley and Zachariah Hildreth are as Followeth

- N^o 16. in the first Range
- N^o 15 in the third Range north of Cohass.
- N^o 6. in the fourth Range
- N^o 59 in the fourth Range
- N . 6 ameadow Lott.

The lott. N^o 16 in the first Range Contains Seventy Acres and is Bounded thus Southerly by the Land reserved for the Province at Namaskeeg falls Westerly by the River Northerly by lot N^o 17 and Easterly by the Range line begining at apine by y^e River thence East to y^e Range line thence North Sixty Rods by the Range line to y^e lott. N^o 17: then west by N^o 17 to Merrimack River

The lott. N^o 15 in the third Range north of great Cohass Contains One hundred and Eleven Acres Bounded thus begining at a Stake and Stones from thence east 4 d^s South by Lott. N^o 16: to a Stake and Stones in the Range line from thence South 4½ d^s west Sixty Rods by the Range line to an heap of Stones from thence West 4 d^s North by the lot N^o 14 to a Stake and Stones in the Range line from thence North 4½ d^s East Sixty Rods by the Range line to y^e first mentioned bounds

The Lott. N^o 6 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and four Acres Bounded thus begining at a White Oake in the Range line from thence runing East 4 d^s South by Lott N^o 7 to a Red Oake in the townshipline from thence South 37 d^s W. Sixty Rods by the township line to a Stake and Stones from

thence West 4^{ds} north by Lott. N^o 5 to a Stake and Stones in the Range Line from thence North 40^{ds} East by the Range line to the first mentioned Bounds.

the Lott. N^o 59 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and fifteen Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine marked from thence East by Lot 60. to apine in the township line thence South Sixty Rods by the township line to A Pine tree marked thence west by Lot. N^o 58 to an heap of Stones in the Range line from thence North 25^{ds} east by the Range line to y^e first bounds mentioned

The meadow Lott. N^o 6. on great Cohass. Contains Acres And Lyeth ony^e Southerly Side the Brook Bounded as Followeth

The Lotts in Tyngs Township so Called Drawn by the Hon. Will^m Dudley Esq^r are as Followeth

- N^o 17 in the first Range
- N^o 13 in the third Range North of Cohass
- N^o 19. in the fourth Range
- N^o 68. in the fourth Range

The lot. N^o 17 in the first Range Contains Seventy Acres and is Bounded thus Begining at Merrimack River at a Pine thence East by y^e lot N^o 16. to y^e Range line thence North 4½^{ds} east By the range line Sixty Rods to Col Dudley's Farm soCalled from thence west by S^d Farm to Merrimack River thence Southerly by Said River to where we began

The lott. N^o 13 in the third Range above greatCohas Contains One hundred and Eleven Acres Bound thus Begining at a Stake and Stones from thence east 4^{ds} South by Lott. N^o 14 to an heap of Stones in the Range line thence South 4½^{deg}s west Sixty Rods by the Range Line to a stake from thence West 4^{ds} north. by the lot. N^o 12: to a Stake And Stones in the Range line thence North 4½^{ds} East Sixty Rods by the Range line to the first bounds Mentioned.

The lot N^o 19 in the fourth Range Contains eighty four Acres Bound thus Begining at amaple tree in the range line from thence Runing East 4^{ds} South by Lott. N^o 20 to a Black Oake in y^e township line thence South 10^{ds} west by S^d line

Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones from thence west 4^{ds} north by the lot N^o 18. to a Stake and Stones in y^e Range line thence north 5^{ds} east 60 Rods to the first Bounds Mentioned

The Lott. N^o 68 in the fourth Range Contains Ninety Acres Bounded thus Beginning at a Stake in the Range line thence runing east by lot N^o 67. to the township line thence North 9^{ds} west Sixty Rods by the Township line to apine thence West by Lott. N^o 69 to y^e Range line to a Stake thence South by the range line Sixty Rods to y^e first bounds mentioned

The Meadow lott. N^o 7 on great Cohass Contains

The Lotts in Tyngs Township (soCalled) drawn by Jonathan Hartwell Are as Followeth

N^o 2 in the first Range North of Co^l Dudley's Farm

N^o 37 in the Second Range

N^o 5 in the third Range north of Cohass

N^o 69 in the fourth Range

the Lott. N^o 2 in the first Range north of Col. Dudley's Farm Contains Ninety three Acres Bounded thus Beginning at apine tree marked on y^e Banck of y^e River thence east by Lott. N^o 2. to y^e Range line to a Stake and Stones, thence North twenty five degrees east Sixty Rods to a Black Oake thence west by the lot N^o three to a pine at the River thence By the River to the first bounds.

The Lot N^o 37. in the Second Range Contains Sixty Acres Bounded thus Beginning at a Stake in y^e line of Col. Dudleys Farm thence East by the Lott. N^o 36. to a Stake and Stones in the range line thence North 25^{ds} east by S^d line Sixtytwo Rods to a Black Oake thence west by ye Lott. N^o 38. to a pine Bush in ye line of Coll. Dudley's Farm thence South South Sixty Rods to the first Bounds

The Lott N^o 5 in the third Range north of Cohass Contains One hundred and Sixteen acres Bounded Thus Beginning at a stake the corner of y^e training field thence Runing East 4^d South by Lott No. 4. to the Range line to apine marked thence North 4½ East Sixty Rods to apine in y^e range line thence west 4^{ds} North by the lot N^o 6 : to an ash in the Range line marked thence South 4½^{ds} west Sixty Rods to the first Mentioned Bounds

The Lott. N^o 69 in the fourth Range Contains

Jonathan Richardson Drawed the following Lotts in Tyngs Township soCalled

N^o 1. north of Coll. Dudley's Farm in y^e 1st Range

N^o 36. in the second Range

N^o 14 in the third Range north ^o of Cohass

N^o 77. in the fourth Range

The lot N^o 1 in the first Range above Coll Dudley's Farm Contains one hundred and ten acres and is bounded thus Begining at apine tree by Merrimack River from thence east by Col. Dudleys farm to his Northeast Corner A White Oake from thence North 25 d^s east Sixty tworods by the Range line to a

White Oake from thence west by the Lot N^o 2 to apine by Merrimack River thence by the River to the first Bounds mentioned

The Lott N^o 36 in the Second Range Contains Sixty Acres Bounded thus Begining at a Stake from thence Runing east by Lot N^o 35. to apine tree in the Range Line thence North 25^{ds} east Seventy Rods to a Stake and Stones thence west by the Lot N^o 37. to a Stake in the line of Coll Dudley's Farm thence South by his Line to the first Bounds.

The Lott. N^o 14 in the third Range north of Cohass Contains one hundred and Eleven Acres Bounded thus Begining at a Stake And Stones from thence East 4 d^s South by Lots N^o 15 : to a Stake and Stones in the range Line from thence South 4½ d^s West Sixty Rods to a Stake thence west 4 d^s north by the lot N^o 13. to a Stake and Stones in the Range Line thence North 4½ d^s east by the range line Sixty Rods to ye first Bounds

The Lott. N^o 77 in the fourth range Contains

The Lotts in Tyngs Township Drawn by Jonas Clark Esq^s are as Followeth

N^o 3 in the first Range

N^o 11 in the fourth Range

N^o 23 in the third Range north of Cohass

N^o 70 in the fourth Range

N^o 8 ameadow Lott. on Great Cohass

The Lott. N^o 3 in the first Range Contains Ninety Acres and is Bounded thus Beginning at apine tree by Merrimack River from thence Runing east by the lot N^o 2. to the range line to apine from thence North 30^{ds} east Sixty three Rods to a Stake from thence west by the lot. N^o 4 to apine by the River thence South by the River Sixty three Rods to y^e first mentioned Bounds

The Lott. N^o 11 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred And One Acres Bounded Thus beginning At an Oake Bush from thence running from thence Runing east 4^{ds} South by Lott. N^o 10. to a Black Oake in the townshipline from thence North 24^{ds} east Sixty Rods by the S^d line to a Red Oake from thence west 4^{ds} North by the Lott. N^o 12 to a pine from thence South 21^{ds} west Sixty rods to the first Bounds

The Lott. N^o 23 in the third Range North of Cohass Contains Ninety Acres and is Bounded Thus Beginning at a Stake and Stones in y^e rangeline from thence runing east twelve degrees South by the Lott. N^o 24 to a Stake in y^e Range line from thence South 25^{ds} West Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones from thence west 12^{ds} north by the lott. N^o 22 to a Stake and Stones in the Range line thence North 25^{ds} east Sixty Rods by the Range line to the first Bounds

The Lott. N^o 70 in the fourth range contains

The Meadow lott. N^o 8 on great Cohass

The lotts Drawn by Eben^r Spalding in Tyngs Township (soCalled) are as Followeth

N^o 2. in the first Range

N^o 1 in the first Range

N^o 25 in the third Range

N^o 71 in the fourth Range

N^o 9 ameadow Lott. on Great Cohass

The lotts. N^o 2. & N^o 1 in the first range Lye together and Contain two Hundred And Ninety Acres Bounded thus Beginning at Merrimack River at a pine from thence runing east. by the Lott. N^o 3. to apine at the range line from thence by the range Line South westerly to a Small pine by Litchfield line

from thence North twenty two and an half Degrees west by Litchfield line to a pine at y^e River thence North 60 Rods to y^e first bounds mentioned

The Lott. 25 in the third Range Contains Ninety Acres Bounded thus Begining at a Red Oake from thence east twelve degrees South by the lot N^o 26. to a Red Oake in the Range line from thence South 25^{dgs} West Sixty Rods by the Range line to a Stake and Stones from thence west 12^{ds} North by the lott. N^o 24 to apine in the range line from thence North 25^{ds} east. Sixty rods by the range line to y^e first mentioned Bounds

The Lotts Drawn in Tyngs Township (soCalled) by Tho^s Lund's Right Are as followeth

N^o 7 in the Second Range
 N^o 50 in the Second Range
 N^o 41 in the third Range
 N^o 55 in the fourth Range

The lot N^o 7 in the Second Range Contains One hundred and Eleven Acres Bounded as Followeth Begining at a Stake at the range line from thence Runing East thirty Six degrees South by the Lot N^o 8 to apine tree Marked thence North forty d^s east one hundred And twenty Rods by the range line to awhite pine marked from thence West twenty two degrees North by the lot N^o 6 to a Stake in the range Line thence by the Range line South 35^{ds} west to the first Mentioned bounds

The lot N^o 50 in the Second Range Contains eighty two Acres and is Bounded thus Begining at a Stake in the Range Line and thence east by the Lott. N^o 49 to a Stake and Stones in the Range line thence north Sixty Rods by the range line to apine thence west by the lot N^o 51 to apine in the Range line thence South by the Range line Sixty Rods to the first bounds mentioned

The Lot N^o 41 in the third Range Contains one hundred and Sixteen Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine from thence east by the lot 40 to a Stake in the range Line Thence north by the range line Sixty Rods to an heap of Stones thence west by the lot N^o 42. to apine in the range line thence South by the Range line Sixty rods to the first-Mentioned bounds

The Lott. N^o 55 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and fifty five Acres Bounded thus begining at a white pine thence running east 7^{ds} South by the lot N^o 56. to a pine in the township line thence South 25^{ds} west Sixty Rods by the S^d line to a pine Thence West 7^{ds} north by the lot N^o 54. to a Black Oake in the Range line Thence North 25^{ds} east Sixty Rods to the first Mentioned Bounds

The lotts Drawn by Mr Andrew Belcher in Tyngs Township are as Followeth

N^o 8. in the Second Range

N^o 12 in the third Range

N^o 42 in the third Range

N^o 56 in the fourth Range

The Lot N^o 8 in the Second Range Contains eighty two Acres and is Bounded thus Begining at a Stake from thence East thirty Six degrees South by the lot N^o 7. to a pine thence South 40^{ds} west Sixty Rods to a Stake thence West thirty six^{ds} north by the lot N^o 9 to a Stake in the range line thence Northeasterly by the Range line to the first mentioned Bounds

The lot N^o 12 in the third Range Contains one hundred And One Acres Bounded thus Begining at a Stake from thence east nineteen degrees South by the lot N^o 11. to a Stake in the range line thence South 40^{ds} west Sixty Rods by y^e range line to a Stake thence West 36^{ds} north by the lot N^o 13 to a pine in the range line thence North 40^{ds} east Sixty Rods by the Range line to the first bounds

The lot N^o 42 in the third Range Contains one hundred and fifteen acres Bounded thus Begining at a pine thence east by the lot N^o 41 to a Stake in the Range Line thence North Sixty Rods by the range line to a stake thence west by the Lot N^o 43 to the Range line at a stake thence South Sixty Rods by S^d line to y^e first Bounds mentioned

The Lot. N^o 56 in the fourth Range Contains One hundred And thirty nine Acres Bounded thus Begining at a white pine thence east seven degrees South by the lot N^o 55 to a pine tree in the township line thence North 25^{ds} east Sixty Rods by S^d line to a white Oake thence West Six degrees North by the Lot N^o 57 to y^e Range line at a Black Oake thence south 25^{ds} west by S^d range line to the first Bounds

The Lotts in Tyngs Township soCalled Drawn by the
Rev^d Mr^{rs} Tho^s Parker and Will^m Read are as Followeth

N^o 5 in the Second Range
N^o 13 in the third Range
N^o 40 in the third Range
N^o 57. in the fourth Range

The Lot N^o 5 in the Second Range Contains one hundred and two Acres Bounded thus Begining at a stake from thence Runing east twenty two degrees South by the lot N^o 6. to a white pine in the Range line thence Runing North 21^{ds} east by the Range line Sixty five Rods to amaple thence west 22^{ds} north by the lot N^o 4. to a pine in the range line thence South 35^{ds} west Sixty five rods by the range line to where we began

The lot N^o 13 in the 3^d Range Contains one hundred And One Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine in the Range Line thence Runing east 36^{ds} South by the Lot N^o 12. to a stake in the range line thence South 40^{ds} West by the Range line Sixty Rods to a Stake & Stones thence runing West thirty Six degrees north by the lot N^o 14 to apine thence North 40^{ds} east by the range line to y^e first mentioned Bounds

The lot N^o 57 in the fourth Range Contains One hundred and nine Acres Bounded thus begining at a Black Oake from thence east Six^{ds} South by the lot N^o 56. to awhite Oake in the township line Thence North 13^{ds} east by S^d line Sixty rods to awhite Burch thence west 6^{ds} north by the Lott N^o 58 to apine in the range line thence South 25^{ds} west by the Range line Sixty Rods to where we began

The Lott. N^o 40 in the third Range Contains one huudred and Sixteen Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine thence Runing east by y^e lot N^o 39 to a Stake in the range line thence Runing North Sixty Rods by the Range line to a stake thence Runing West by the lot 41 to apine in the Range line thence runing South by S^d line Sixty Rods to where we began

The Meadow Lott. N_o 10 Contains

The lotts in Tyngs Township (soCalled) drawn by Jonathan Page are as Followeth

N^o 12 in the Second Range

N^o 4 in the third Range

N^o 6 in the first Range above Dudley's Farm

N^o 58 in the fourth Range

The Lott. N^o 12 in the Second Range Contains Seventy three Acres Bounded thus begining at a Stake Runing east by the lot N^o 11 to a pine thence Northerly by the range line Sixty five Rods to a pine thence west by the lot N^o 13 to the Range line a pine marked thence South by the range line to y^e first mentioned bounds

The Lot N^o 4 in the third Range Contains one Hundred and twenty one acres Bounded thus begin in at a Stake and Stones from thence Runing East 13^{ds} South by the lot N^o 3. to a Stake thence South 21^{ds} west eighty Rods to amaple thence west 19^{ds} N. by the lot N^o 5. to a pine thence North 21^{ds} east by the range line to where we began

The lot N^o 6. in the first Range Above Dudley's Farm Contains Seventyfive Acres. Bounded thus Begining at the River at apine thence east by the lot N^o 5 to a Stake thence North 60 rods by the Range Line to a Stake thence west by the lot N^o 7 to apine at the River soby the River to where we hegan

The Lott 58 in the fourth Range Contains one hundred and twenty five Acres Bounded Thus Begining at a Stake and Stones thence runing east Six degrees Southby the lot N^o 57 to a White Oake Bush thence North 13^{ds} east sixty Rods to apine thence west 5^{ds} north by the lot N^o 59 to the Range Line at a pine marked thence South 25^{ds} west Sixty Rods to where we began

The Lotts in Tyngs Township Drawn by Joseph Guilson Are as Followeth

N^o 13 y^e Second Range

N^o 3 in the third Range

N^o 13 in the first Range above Dudley's Farm

N^o 76 in the fourth Range

The lot N^o 13 in the Second Range Contains Seventy three Acres Bounded thus begining at apine in Rands Line thence east by the lot N^o 12 to a Black Oake tree in the Range line Thence north by the range line Sixty five Rods to a stake Thence west by the lot N^o 14 to a Stake in Rand Line thence Southerly by his farm to where we began

The lot N^o 3 in the third Range Contains Ninety Six Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine tree marked thence Runing east thirteen Deg^s South by Lott N^o 2 to a Stake and Stones in the Range line thence South 21^{ds} west by the Range line Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones thence West 13^{ds} north by the lot N^o to a Stake and Stones thence thence North 21^{ds} east by the Range line to where we began

The Lot N^o 13 in the first Range above Dudley's Farm Contains eighty Acres Bounded thus Begining at apine tree by the River from thence Runing east by the lot N^o 12. to a Stake and Stones thence North by the Range line Sixty Rods to apine thence west by the lot N^o 14^a to an Elm at y^e River thence to where we began¹

ACTION FOR INDEMNITY.

Acquittance & Discharges for The Same Giving & By these Presents Granting unto his Said Attorney full Power & Authority In & Touching the Premises to Sue Arrest Seize Attach Implead Distrain Eject Imprison Condemn & to Prosecute & Again to Release & Discharge & also On all Needfull Occasions In & Touching any of the Premises to appear & the Person of the S^d Constituent to Represent as Demandant or Defend^t In any Court or Courts With Power To Substitute one or more Attorney or Attorneys under him & the Same at Pleasure to Revoke And Generally In & Concerning all the Prem^s to Say Transact & Accomplish all that shall be Requisite & Convenient as fully & Effectually as the S^d Constituent himself might or Could Do if Personally Present he hereby Promising to hold & Ratify for Good & Valid Whatsoever his Said Attorney their Substitutes Shall Lawfully Do or Cause To be Done In or about the Premises By Virtue of these Presents In Witness Whereof the S^d Constituent hath here-

¹ Several leaves of the record book which doubtless contained the description of the remaining lots, have been torn out, so this part of the records is left incomplete, and the following matters begins toward its close

unto Set his hand & Seal the Day & Year first above Written
W^m Thompson (Seal)

Sealed & Delivered (Being first
Duly Stampd) In Presence of
W^m Hopkins
James Monk

In Testimoniam Novitatis

(Seal)

Anthony Wright Not^{Esqre} Pubc
1746

Copy Ex^d Ⓢ Jon^a Blanchard

By this Publick

We Andrew Oliver & William Phillips within Written
Do hereby Substitute Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable In the
Province of New Hampshire Esq Attorney to the Within
Named William Thompson of Elsham In the County of Lin-
coln Esq^r In the Name & for thethe of the s^d Constituent to
Demand Sue for Recover & Receive of & from all any or
Every Person or Persons Whom it may Concern all Such Sums
of money Goods & Things Whatsoever Due or Belonging to
the Said Constituent from any Person Whatsoever In the Pro-
vince of New Hampshire on What Acco^t or By What Reason or
means So ever Together With all Costs Damages & Interests
& to that End to Settle & Adjust all Acco^{ts} With Whomsoever
it may Concern In the Province aforesaid & the Ballance
thereof to Receive & Give Discharges Accordingly

Witness our hands & Seals this 26th Day of August anno
Domini 1756 & In the 29th yr of his Majesty Reign

Signed Sealed & Delivered

And^w Oliver (Seal)

In Presence of us

W^m Phillips (Seal)

Benjamin Lincoln

Daniel Hubbard

Boston 26th August 1756

Suffolk Ss.

Hon^{ble} And^r Oliver Esq^r & Mr William Phillips appeared &
Severally Acknowledged the above Instrument to be his free
Act & Deed

Before me T. Hubbard J^s P.

Copy Exam^d

THE OLD BOOK OF RECORDS.

With the closing of the foregoing instrument, the opening of which is missing along with the leaves that have been torn out of the book, the records referring to Tyng Township end somewhat abruptly. Such other actions as was taken by the grantees, when they found that their grant was slipping away from them, are to be found in the Massachusetts' court records, and in the following chapter such of these as can be obtained now will be given, as a closing act in an anxious and expensive undertaking.

The old book containing these records of the proprietors, and which was bought by Colonel Blanchard, the proprietors' clerk, according to the vote of the grantees, is a valuable historical document, as well as a curious relic and memento of the men of the pioneer times. It is a quarto volume, bound in hogskin, showing by its dilapidated appearance that it has had a varied experience. As it is now, it has 164 pages, marked in red ink, but at some period it contained possibly 200 pages, as at sections several leaves are gone. There are fragments of records of other grants, among these being those of Rindge, Jaffrey, Mason, Dublin, and Wilton, N. H., and there are lists of the grantees of several other grants in this state and Vermont. But the larger portion of the book as it stands now, is filled with the records of the Tyng's men, written out in a very legible hand, and in an ink which has stood the test of the years with satisfactory result.

Evidently the book for a long time was in the possession of private individuals, and looks as if it may have been at times the plaything of children. Finally, though it is not clearly shown now, it came into the possession of the town of Jaffrey, where it remained until Colonel George C. Gilmore of Manchester learned of its existence, and realizing its value as a part of the history of this city, he began negotiations for its removal to where it rightfully belongs. Naturally the officials of Jaffrey objected to losing the ancient heirloom; but finally it was voted almost unanimously at a town meeting held on March 10, 1896, to present the book to the city of Manchester. In return for the courteous act the latter printed the records relating to Jaffrey in a pamphlet of 14 pages for the town.

CHAPTER V.

ACTION TO RECOVER LOSS OF GRANT.

GRANTEES OF TYNG TOWNSHIP SEEK RELIEF.

At a meeting of the Prop^{rs} of Tyngs Town (so Called) by adjournment from y^e 6 Day of August 1750 To the 21 Day of January Following, held at y^e House of Co^{ll} Jonas Clark in Chelmsford —

Voted to prefer a Petition to the Great & General Court of the Massachusetts For Some Consideration or Relief in the Present Difficulties which S^d prop^{rs} Labour under with Respect to S^d Town Ship in Such way and manner as S^d Court in their Great Wisdom Shall See meet

Also Voted that W^m Stickney be Desired to prefer The above mentioned petition as voted Above

Billerica April y^e 4: 1751.

A True Copy att^t

W^m Stickney Prop^{rs} Cler
Mass. Archives, Vol. 116, page 26.

PETITION OF PROPRIETORS FOR EQUIVALENT GRANT, 1751.

Province of the MassaChusett^s Bay —

To the Hon^l Spencer Phips Esq^r Governour & Command^r in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay:

The Hon^l his Majestys Councill And House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Boston y^e 8th Day of April 1751:

The Petition of Will^m Stickney Agent for and in Behalf of the Prop^{rs} of a Tract of Land the East Side the Merrimack River Known by the Name of Tyngs Town Granted by this Hon^l Court (now falling in the Province of New Hampshire) humbly Sheweth —

That you Pet^{rs} about the year 1726 made Application for a Town Ship of Some of the unappropriated Lands of the Province to Settle themselves and Famelys on to be Granted Them in Case their services & Sufferings Were thought Worthy in their Ardous undertaking in the year 1703 Pursuing the Indian enemy into their then own Country on Snow Shoes the First attemp of the Kind and attended with Success with Killing of Five Terryfieng & Preventing them of their Winter Inroads on us as they had used before as ~~3~~ S^d Petitⁿ & Revivell of it in the year 1734; will Appear upon which this Hon^l Court in the year 1735 Saw meet to Grant a tract of Land for a Town Ship the East side merrymack River Between & Adjoyning to Litchfield and Suncook or Lovewells Town in Consequence of that said Petiⁿ under Condition of Settlement Subjecting the Grantees to Give Bond of Twenty Pounds Each Forfeiture And to Return a Plan According to the Ten^r of S^d Grant all which was Complied with by y^e prop^{rs} in the year 1736 — & in order to pursue the Intention of the Grant they Divided the whole Township into Convenient lotts, Built a meeting house Cleared the Roads & there being Severale Large Streams Made Good Bridges at a Large Expençe Through the Town a which was very Longe being but three miles wide and Great part of prop^{rs} Soon Entered in Order For Compliance with the Conditions of the Grant. But the Unhappy Controversy between this Province and the Province of New Hampshire being brought forward and a Court of Comissioners in the year 1738 Sitting in order to Conclude that Affaire Some Desisted they had their Determination, and that being Suspended for a further hearing before the King in Council Left y^e Petitioners in Great Difficulty many having bestowed Large Sums of money in Building & Improvements were encouraged to pursue their Labours & others entered in the hopes of the Line being Setled in their Favor Till upward of Two Thousand pounds was Sent in Public Charges of the Prop^{rs}, besides all the Charges of Settlement —

That in the year 1740 the line was Determined against them And Deamed to be in the Province of New Hampshire — Whereupon they with Severall other towns Petnd his Majesty to be Restore to the Massachusetts as they Expected at the time of their Grant, but with no Success.

That soon after the arrivall of Govern^r Wentworth and Hear-

ing the Defeat of our Petition the Towns of Londonderry and Chester obtained orders From y^e Gov^r of N. Hamp^r For Running out their Bounds according to their Charters which being Done it was found that the S^d Tyngs Town fell to a trifle into the S^d Towns, their meeting house Sawmill and the settlers being included in them, which Towns Immediately demanded the Possession and Entered Themselves. —

That your Petitioners thereupon Advised with many of the principal Gentlemen of this Government as well as the best Councill in the Law they Could Obtain and were Incouraged to Dispute their property im the Law which they have done in the most Effectual method they Could and have been Harrassed almost every Court from the year 1742 to this day and the said Towns of Londonderry and Chester has Recovered the Possession and Turned out Every who one has had a final Trial Excepting one who for Some Special Reasons Peculiar to that Case did Obtain The Remainder of the Settlers Seeing their Distressed Circumstances and no way for Relief have Either deserted their habitations or Compounded and purchased at an unreasonable and Severe Price, have Little for their own Labour, Excepting one who is yet in the Dispute, which Troubles in the Defence of their Rights has Cost them many thousands of pounds Exclusive of their Much greater Charges in Buildings and Improvements and now are Obliged to give over the Expectation of its Ever being any benefit to them

That the S^d Tract of Land the East Side of the River did not Contain the Complement of six miles Square by 1680 Acres which they Laid out (and was Approved by this Court) The west Side merrymack River about five miles Distance From Namaskeag falls and as that Did not fall in Neither of the Towns Granted by New Hampshire, they Hoped to Enjoy that but since about two years ago Some Gentlemen Claiming the Right to the Lands Granted by the Crown to Capt John Mason Have Granted a Township to a Number of People there, which includes the S^d 1680 Acres and they under S^d Mason's Right have Actually Settled with a Number of Familys the Lands there Granted to your Petitioners so that on the whole wee have as wee apprehend Lost the Benefit of Our Own Estate as aforeS^d

Butt being Sensible of the Design of this Hon^l Court to Distinguish them (not as Subjects of the Province but) for their

Special meritt and Desert for their Suffering and Service in their Defence to Grant that Land as a Reward, The Defeat therein Gives them Reason Humbly to Hope, that you will yet in this respect take notice of us —

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray, that they may be favoured with your Attention to these their Uncommon Circumstances and that they may be Compassionately Helped Under their Extraordinary Loss and Disappointment and the Original Design Obtained, by Granting them so much of the Unappropriated Lands of the Province in Some Convenient Place for the Settlement under Such Conditions as may be tho^t fit, As will be equall to their Necessary past Charges which They are Ready to Shew by their Accompts, and the first Design of a Township or otherwaies Relieve them in the premises as Shall in your Great Clemency and Wisdom be Thought Equiatable for them, and your humble pete^{rs} as in Duty bound Shall Ever pray —

W Stickney Agent for
Tyngs Town Prop^{rs}

In the House of Rep^{ves} April 17, 1751. Read and Ordered that this Petition be refer'd till the next May Session for Consideration

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk

In Council April 17 1751 Read and Concurr'd

Sam^l Holbrook D^{ty} Sec

Consented to

Phips

Mass. Archives, Vol. 116, page 22

After a long and tedious fight in the courts the heirs of Captain William Tyng and their associates were given a grant in the province of Maine, in 1785, which became known and settled as Tyngstown, though there is little evidence to show that many of the disappointed legatees of the snow shoe expedition availed themselves of this opportunity. In 1803, upon its incorporation by the state, the name of this township was changed to Wilton, which it bears at the present time.

COLONEL JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

Foremost among the early settlers of the territory now comprised in the area of the city of Manchester, Col. Blanchard, not because he was one of the actual homemakers, but for the reason not he was one of the grantees and clerk and treasurer of the colony throughout its trying career, deserves a breif sketch at this time and place. This is more necessary on account of the confusion existing among some writers in regard to the positions of the members of his family. There were three Joseph Blanchards in succession, and three Proprietors' Clerks successively by the name of Blanchard, all of whom were men of consequence in their day.

The subject of this sketch was born in that part of Dunstable now included in Nashua, the old homestead being situated about three hundred rods this side of the state line, now Little's, on what was then known as "the great road to Tyngsborough." His grandfather was Deacon John Blanchard, one of the first settlers of the town, and founder of the church. His father, Captain Joseph Blanchard, who married Abiah, daughter of Joseph Hassell, senior, May 25, 1696, and died in 1727, was a prominent man in the affairs of the day. He was town clerk, selectman and proprietors' clerk for many years. He led the unsuccessful company of fifty men to look for the bodies of Lovewell's dead and succor the living, if any should be found, as soon as the news of that disastrous expedition reached home. He was at the head of a scouting party ranging the Merrimack valley all of the following summer. They found no trace of the enemy, and contented themselves with killing a bear and a moose in this vicinity.

Joseph Blanchard, Jr, the fourth of nine children, was born February 11, 1704, and though but twenty-three at his father's death succeeded him as proprietors' clerk, holding that office, except for a short period, till his own decease, April 7, 1758. He became a proficient surveyor when little more than a boy

and was almost constantly engaged in that capacity as long as he lived. New settlements were constantly springing into existence and it became necessary to make surveys and get more reliable information than existed at that time in every direction. There were no accurate maps, and in connection with Rev. Mr. Langdon of Portsmouth, he undertook to prepare a map of the state, doing nearly all of the surveying and collecting of necessary facts. With the scanty means of communication and the scattered settlements then existing, to say nothing of the danger from wild beasts and the more dreaded Indians, this was a herculean task. But he had succeeded so nearly at the time of his death that the map was completed in 1761. The map was considered of great value, and Hon. Charles Townsend, his Majesty's Secretary of War, to whom it was inscribed, procured the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow for Mr. Langdon, a distinction which would have fallen on Col. Blanchard had he been living.

Upon the settlement of the line of division between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1741, he was appointed Councillor of State by mandamus from the Crown. This responsible office, next to that of governor, he held for a number of years. In 1749, he succeeded Chief Justice Jaffrey as a Judge of the Superior Court, holding this position until his death.

Upon the renewal of the French and Indian war in 1755 he was placed in command of a regiment of 500 men raised in New Hampshire to join in an expedition against Crown Point. Robert Rogers was captain and John Stark was lieutenant of a company going from this section and which became famous as the Rangers of the Merrimack. The regiment was at Fort Edward during the summer and returned home in the autumn.

Col. Blanchard married Rebecca Hubbard of Dunstable, by whom he had twelve children, among which was one Joseph and another Jonathan, who with the advantage of a collegiate education became a general in the War of Independence, besides holding many offices of prominence and trust. Though but twenty at the time of his father's death he was chosen as

proprietors' clerk and surveyor. He died July 16, 1788, aged fifty years.

Col. Blanchard was surveyor of the Tyng Township grant and its clerk and treasurer. He was buried in the old South Burying Ground of Nashua near Little's Station, his tombstone bearing the following inscription:

“ Here lyes ye Body of the Hon. Joseph Blanchard Esq., who departed this life April 7th, 1758, aged 55 years.”

Near by is the grave of his son, General Jonathan Blanchard, who died July 16, 1788, in his 51st year. The Blanchard was a gifted, enterprising and honorable family.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TYNG.

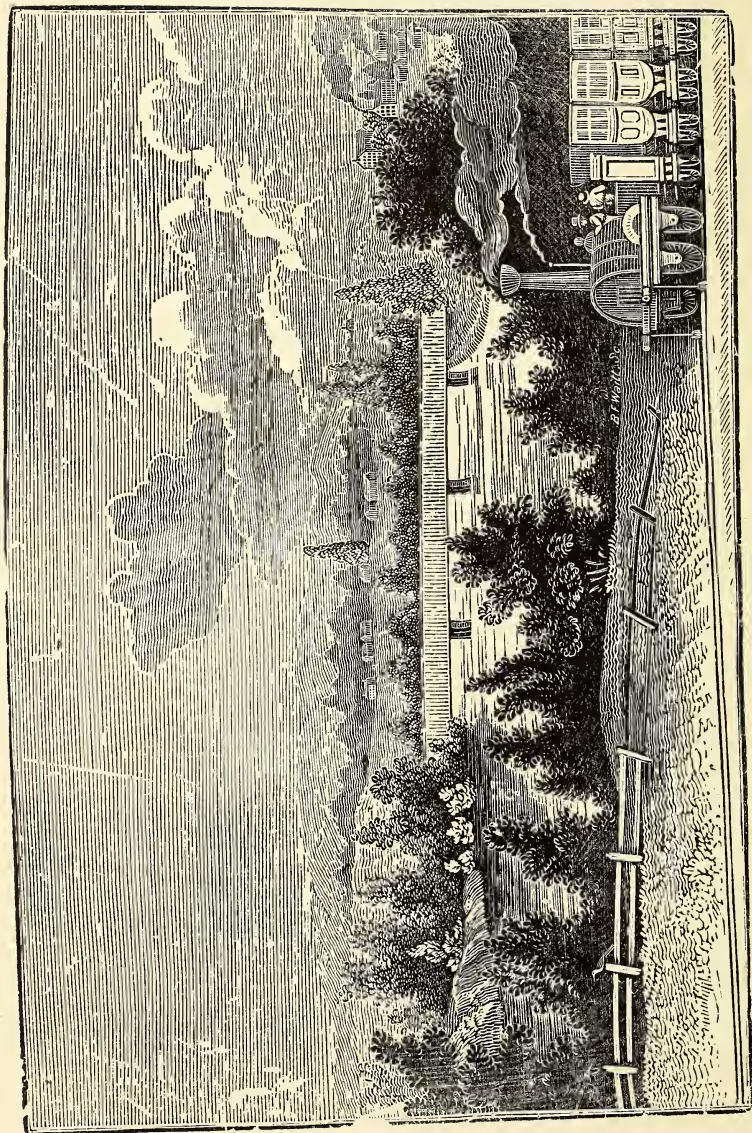
The Tyng family was an old, honorably one in the early history of the Merrimack valley. The ancestor of the family, the Hon Edward Tyng, was born in Dunstable, England, in 1600. He married Mary —— before emigrating to this country, and settled in Boston as a tea merchant in 1639. He became prominent both in business and political circles, being elected Representative to the General Assembly in 1661-2; Assistant (Secretary), 1668 to 1681, and Colonel of Suffolk regiment. He moved to the vicinity of Wicasuck Falls, just below the village, in what is now known as Tyngsboro in 1679. The new township was named Dunstable in compliment to his wife's suggestion of the name of her native town.

Edward and Mary Tyng had six children, the oldest of whom was Jonathan, born in Boston, December 15, 1642. He married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher. He became one of the original proprietors of Dunstable, and the earliest permanent settler, remaining there alone with his family during Philip's war when other persons deserted the settlement for fear of the Indians. He was guardian over the Wamesit Indians in 1676; in 1687 he was one of Edmund Andros'

Council; in 1692 he was Representative to the General Assembly; and during Queen Anne's war, giving the renewed hostilities of 1702-3 he was Colonel of the upper Middlesex regiment, and entrusted with all its garrisons within its bounds.

His first wife dying in 1714, he married Judith Fox of Woburn, who lived to be 99 years of age.

Jonathan and Sarah (Usher) Tyng had six or more children. John the oldest of these was born about 1670; he graduated from Harvard College in 1690; he was killed by the Indians in August, 1710. William, the second child, was born April 22, 1679, being the first child born in Dunstable on record, though it is possible there had been previous births, as there had been inhabitants for several years previous. It was this William Tyng who was the leading spirit of the famous "snowshoe expedition" in the winter of 1703-4, and for whom Tyng Township was named. Some of the older writers ascribed the leadership to his brother John, and the assault upon him between Concord and Groton which cost him his life was said to have been given in retaliation on the part of the Indians for the victims slain of their number in that expedition. This has been disproved by later writers. William Tyng and Joseph Blanchard, Sen., were selectmen of Dunstable at the time of the march into the wilderness. Renewed hostilities on the part of the Indians had immediately followed the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1703 which was generally the case in New England. In the month of August a series of attacks were made covering all the frontier settlements. Over 200 men, women, and children were killed or carried as captives to Canada. The pioneers were terrorized and the General Assembly of Massachusetts to encourage the colonists to act in retaliation offered a bounty for Indian scalps. Dunstable was one of the first towns to act in this emergency, and William Tyng was chosen as the most suitable man to lead the hazardous expedition. That it was done with skill, prudence and success has been shown. But Captain Tyng did not live to share in the reward of the grant honored by his name.



FROM AN OLD PRINT

GRANITE BRIDGE BUILT IN 1840. CONCORD RAILROAD OPENED IN 1842.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KELLEY'S FALLS

PAPER BY WILLIAM E. MOORE READ BEFORE THE MANCHESTER HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, SEPT. 29, 1899.

On being called upon for a talk upon early suburban settlements, Mr. William E. Moore stated that his attention had been called to the subject of an early settlement at Kelley's Falls, on the Piscataquog, and especially with reference to certain excavations and ancient cellar holes near the Falls. He had taken pains to make investigations, as the result of which the following paper had been prepared :

It is found that said falls were named for Col. Moses Kelley of Goffstown, his title of Colonel being first acquired by his rank in the militia and later by a commission in the continental army. He was among the earliest and also one of the most prominent settlers of the town, owning a very large track of land on the Mast Road comprising several hundred acres, lying on either side of the highway, extending north and south from the farm now occupied by Mr. Gilman Plumer, said land being upon the east branch running to the Piscataquog, the shore line including the falls referred to, as well as a tract of land on the east, or Manchester side. His services while acting with the militia and the part taken by him in the revolutionary war are set forth in the following extracts from the History of Weare and from the New Hampshire State Papers.

History of Weare, page 215. — Colonel Moore, by Moses Kelley of Goffstown, June 30th, 1777, notified Captain Philbrick to raise one-quarter of the militia under his command, without loss of time. That very day all the men of the train band and alarm list in South Weare assembled at an early hour at Lieutenant Worthly's. This action was taken in response to a letter of Meshech Weare, chairman of the committee of safety, dated May 8th of that year, announcing Burgoyne's invasion of Vermont and his threatened advance into New Hampshire. Weare's letter was sent to Capt. Philbrick May 15th

following. Moses Kelley received his orders on June 30th, and wrote at once to Capt. Philbrick as follows :

“ A copy of the above I received this moment from Coll Moore to acquaint you, Expecting you will raise one quarter of the Militia under your Command without loss of time

“ MOSES KELLEY.

Goffstown, June y^e 30 : 1777.

To Captain Samuel Philbrick of Weare.”

In 1778, Col. Moses Kelley's regiment, under General Sullivan, was in Rhode Island and saw the battle of Quaker Hill, on the North end of Newport Island, August 29th. (“ History of Weare,” page 225.)

Other men were mustered in by him later. Among those who received a bounty from the town of Goffstown of ten pounds each “ to go to Providence in Rhode Island to do a short tower of duty as volunteers in the continental army under Gen. Sullivan ” was Moses Kelley. Subjoined to the list of names is the following endorsement :

“ Nov. 5th, 1778. Received an order on the Treasurer for two hundred and ninety pounds, which was advanced by Goffstown to these twenty-nine volunteers.

MOSES KELLEY.”

N. H. State Papers, Vol. 4, page 258.

“ Col. Kelley was of Goffstown and in command of the 9th New Hampshire regiment. . . . He owned mills in Goffstown at the place now known as Kelley's Falls, upon the Piscataquog River. He was a zealous patriot, and keeping a public house upon the Mast Road many of the forays against the Tories of that neighborhood were concocted at Colonel Kelley's.” (Adj. Gen. Report, Vol. 2, page 346.)

It will readily be seen from the foregoing that the part played by Col. Kelley in the years immediately preceding the Revolution, as well as during the war was quite important, his patriotic example and influence contributing largely in the formation and direction of public opinion in Goffstown, Weare and neighboring towns. It is remarkable that so little is known by the citizens of Goffstown concerning the life and services of one of her most distinguished sons, as the records yield but

scant and meagre information, but it affords the writer great satisfaction in contributing at this late day some hitherto unpublished facts relative to the career of this almost unknown citizen, soldier and patriot. Even the date of his death is unknown, but it is certain he paid taxes in the town of Weare as late as 1793. He is said to have died in Hopkinton at the home of a relative. Although the owner of large tracks of land in Goffstown and elsewhere in his old age he became embarrassed if not impoverished and died poor.

Col. Kelley built the first dam on the Piscataquog River and erected there a saw and grist mill. They were successfully operated by him for many years, both before and during the war of the Revolution. At sundry times while engaged in this enterprise he filled various town offices, and at one period served as high sheriff.

Moses Kelley was first selectman of Goffstown as early as November, 1775, and was chosen moderator in December of the same year, and at the same Meeting was chosen to attend the Provincial Congress at Exeter.

December 5th, 1734, was the highest freshet in the Merrimack River ever seen by any person then living. The bridge over the Piscataquog in Bedford was carried away. This was long known as "the great winter freshet."

In June, 1792, the proprietors of the Amoskeag bridge were organized and on August 3d following, the bridge was passable.

He lived for a time in a frame house which he built on the east side of the Mast Road, just south of Mr. Gilman Plumer's residence. The original house was torn down years ago and another erected upon the same site, first occupied by Benjamin Cranshaw, who was known throughout that neighborhood as "Cornshaw." Although not definitely known, it is quite certain that Col. Kelley was for sometime the proprietor of the old tavern on the Mast Road and probably lived there after his old home was demolished. There was an old-fashioned, general country store near by kept by a Mr. Burrell, and a blacksmith just north of the "Cornshaw" house, on the same

side of the highway. Both of these disappeared many years ago, but Mr. Plumer informed me that when cultivating a field now owned by him he plowed up an old pair of hand-made pinchers on the site of the old shop. The blacksmith's name was Wells, and his apprentice was one named Houston, probably the father of "John Houston," an old-time blacksmith in Manchester fifty years ago, and possibly "Old John" himself. There was also a boarding-house carried on by a Mr. George, and several other families lived near that locality. One of the old tavern keepers, perhaps the last, was named Cilley.

There was a number of traditions and legends connected with this old tavern-stand, said to be the oldest framed house in Goffstown, and originally built by "Squire Rogers," some of which appear to be tolerable well authenticated. There were scattered throughout the town a considerable number of Tories, but Kelley's Tavern was noted as the neighborhood rendezvous for the patriots, or sons of liberty, and it was here that means and measures were discussed and concerted to further the cause of the Revolution and to discourage and generally make life a burden for the king's men. The building itself was a long, rambling, one-story structure, containing not more than four or five rooms. The main room had an enormous fireplace, capable of taking in sled-length wood and not less than a half sled load at once. The chimney frame was of brick and peculiarly constructed.

Above the open space, visible to the occupants of the room, and to the right of the flue, was a receptacle or vault, solidly bricked up and of sufficient dimensions to contain and conceal the body of a man standing upright. Whatever the purpose for which this vault was originally designed there is little doubt that it was sometime used for some unknown purposes of concealment. The story goes that the space was so occupied for a considerable time by a human being; that the occupant remained hidden during the daytime but emerged at night, returning to his hiding place before dawn. Upon one occasion this mysterious stranger was encountered during the

night by a guest, who became so terrified at the apparition that he jumped headlong through a window to the ground, receiving injuries in the fall which terminated fatally. This incident is said to have resulted in the ruin of the business of the tavern, which was afterwards shunned by its former patrons. The true history and details of this strange affair can probably never be supplied. The substance of the tale we have given is, nearly as related by Mr. Joseph A. Dow, and confirmed in important particulars by Mr. Gilman Plumer, the present owner of the premises. The late Mr. Dustin Marshall adds that the chimney occupant was accustomed to cover his face and hands with whitewood ashes before emerging from the vault, which would add to his ghostly appearance.

The old tavern and the large farm connected therewith was purchased about sixty years ago by Mr. Gilman Plumer's father. The former was a young man in his teens, but distinctly remembers many details concerning the place. The north end of the building contained the bar, which young Plumer helped to remove. He said at that time he saw and examined the great chimney and that the secret vault was then closed up on one side with heavy planks. Another story was added to the building and some additional alterations made, but the first or ground story of the Plumer house as it stands to-day was the original tavern.

Among the early settlers of Goffstown was Lieutenant Wyman, who was born in Woburn, Mass, in 1740, who long before the Revolution removed to Goffstown, settling near the locality we have described. The first house occupied by him was a log cabin on the Piscataquog, between Kelley's Falls and Acadia, afterwards removing to a farmhouse on the Mast Road.

This building stood just below the county farm at Grassmere and a part of the original frame is now in what is known as the Henry Johnson house.

Lieut. Wyman saw service in the Indian wars and is said to have been at Lovewell's fight. His son Seth was among the

men who were enlisted by Col. Kelley in Goffstown's quota for the war of the Revolution.¹ He was at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, Saratoga and Fishkill. He lived to be eighty-five years of age. He had a son Seth, who was born March 4, 1784. This second son, Seth Wyman, according to his own account, which is concurred in by the accounts of others, led a somewhat strange and roving life, and at different times lived at various places in Goffstown and elsewhere, but finally settled permanently at Kelley's Falls, where he died in April, 1843. He had a son Lewis, who died and was buried at sea; a son Franklin who was killed by a fall; and another son, Cromwell Wyman, who died some years before his father's decease. Seth and his son Cromwell were both buried at Kelley's Falls, their graves being under a large tree near the great ledge on the east side of the river. The first Wyman house at the Falls was burned down about fifty years ago and another was built. Seth was a skillful hunter and trapper and a great fisherman. He and his sons had beaten paths from Kelley's Fall's down the river, on both sides, and the stream was fordable at low water, and Seth was a familiar figure in Piscataquog, then Bedford, for many years. He was invariably accompanied by a pack of dogs. Mr. Charles K. Walker remembers the old trail on the west bank of the river, which came down under the hill near the bobbin factory and reached the highway at the point where the stone bridge now spans the river on south Main street. The east trail joined the highway on the north bank near the same bridge. On the day and night preceding the date fixed for Seth Wyman's funeral, although as late in the spring as April, there was great snowfall, from four to five feet on a level, and help had to be called from Piscataquog vil-

1. This is evidently an error, as Lovewell's fight took place on May 8, 1725, fifteen years before this Lieutenant Wyman was born, according to the date given here. There was one Wyman in the Lovewell expedition, and he was Ensign Seth Wyman, of Woburn, Mass., afterwards promoted to Captain, who had command of the company through most of the fight, and who no doubt killed Paugus, the Pequaket chief. Captain Wyman died September 5, 1725, or soon after the memorable fight. The Seth Wyman of Goffstown, who won such unenviable notoriety early in the last century, in his "Life and Adventures" claims descent from Ensign Wyman, but his accounts contain so many other mistakes, that it is doubtless false in this particular. The mother of Judge Samuel Blodget, the builder of the canal at Amoskeag Falls, was a sister of Captain Seth Wyman.—EDITOR.

lage to shovel out the road to the Falls so that they could have the funeral.

The first dam at Kelley's Falls, built by Col. Kelley, was an old-fashioned log-cut affair, but it answered the purpose for many years, both before, during and subsequent to the Revolutionary war, and it finally was carried away by a great freshet. There was a tolerably good highway from the Mast Road to the mills, as far as the brow of the bank on the west side of the river at that point, and what was known as "dugway" led from the top of the bluff down to the mills. This was made by a slant down the bank, sufficient earth being dug out from the upper side and thrown over toward the river to make a roadbed. Few horses and still fewer wagons were then in use, and nearly all the wheat, corn and rye to be ground was carried in sacks to and from the mill upon the stalwart shoulders of the old time farmers. There was also a passable road from the Falls to Piscataquog, and another to Acadia, both on the east bank.

The whole region thereabout was densely wooded and many incidents have been related of encounters with wild beasts, for bears, catamounts or even wolves were not uncommon. Mr. Joseph A. Dow tells the story of a man returning home from the mill with a bag of meal upon his back. When ascending the "dugway" the bank of earth on the left-hand was higher than his head, or as to effectually prevent sight in that direction, and thus without warning he was pounced upon by an enormous catamount, which fastened its teeth and claws into both man and meal sack. The weight of the beast threw the man to the ground, and he managed to escape, leaving the animal engaged in a struggle with the grist. The man was severely wounded, however, one of the feet of the catamount having struck the back of his right shoulder. The next morning the meal sack was found torn to shreds on the scene of the encounter. Mr. Dow heard his father repeat the story, which the elder Dow had heard from his father, who had seen the scars cause by the claws of the catamount, and also seen the limb of a great tree on which the beast had crouched before making the leap of more than twelve feet.

With reference to the excavations at Kelley's Falls, indicating the sites of old houses, it is quite likely that at least one of these may be referred to as the house occupied by the miller employed by the Colonel to run the grist-mill, and another to the man engaged in operating the sawmill. A third was the Wyman house. A fourth was occupied by Mr. Nathaniel George, who had a son Washington George. Both of the Georges as well as the Wymans, are well remembered by some of our older citizens, but in Seth Waman's day there was no mill at the Falls, and had not been for years. At a later day another dam was built upon the site of the first one and a pail factory erected by a man named — White, who carried on the business. Mr. White also built a house near by in which he lived. The new dam was of wood, securely built, and was soon carried away by a freshet. It was never rebuilt and the enterprise was abandoned. This was the last dam built at Kelley's Falls until the present substantial stone dam was put in by the Electric Power Company. The old houses referred to disappeared many years ago, through fire or decay, except the building occupied by Mr. White which was removed to Piscataquog in 1860, and it now stands on the south-east corner of Main and Douglas Streets.

Col. George C. Gilmore informs me that when he was a boy he sometimes went to Kelley's Falls and played ball with other boys about his age who lived in that vicinity. According to his recollection there was not less than five houses there.

The greater portion of the facts above narrated have been communicated to the writer by Mr. Joseph A. Dow, whose memory of persons, events and localities, as described by his father and grandfather, is remarkable. His statement were subsequently corroborated by Mr Gilman Plumer, from knowledge of his own, as well as information derived from his father while living.

We have in this paper endeavored to rescue from oblivion and put upon record the foregoing facts concerning persons and events, many of which had almost passed from men's minds and memory, and trust that the estimates placed upon their interest and value will be shared by the members of this Historic Association,



C. E. Potter

CHANDLER EASTMAN POTTER.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH PREPARED BY HIS SON, JOE H. POTTER,
AND READ BEFORE THE MANCHESTER HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING, JUNE 19, 1901.

Chandler Eastman Potter was born in Concord, N. H., in that portion of the town known as East Concord, March 7, 1807. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. On his father's side he was descended from Robert Potter, of Lynn, Mass., who came to America from the city of Coventry, England, in 1630. His grandfather, Richard Potter, went from Ipswich, Mass., to Concord, in 1771, and in company with his brother, purchased a tract of land on the borders of Turtle Pond in the parish of East Concord. His father, Joseph Potter, was born in 1772, and died in 1853. His mother, Ann Drake, was the daughter of Thomas Drake, formerly of Hampton, N. H. She was born in 1774, was married to Joseph Potter in 1793, and died in 1844.

Colonel Potter, the subject of this memoir, was the youngest of four sons. He was reared in a manner common to those who were born in a New England community half a century ago. At that period of our country's history the resources of wealth were not sufficiently developed to afford the new settlers those comforts and conveniences of life which are at this era of national prosperity so widely diffused. His father, a farmer in comfortable but not affluent circumstances, found it impossible to afford him other than limited privileges of obtaining an education; he was consequently employed in labor on the farm or attending the district school. At the age of eighteen he attended the Academy at Pembroke, at that time and subsequently one of the best literary institutions in the state. Here he remained until

he was prepared for college. He entered the Freshman class at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, in 1827. He was a diligent student, and took a high rank among his classmates. After his graduation, in 1831, he opened a select high school in Concord, and taught until his removal to Portsmouth, where he took charge of the high school. He was eminently successful, easily securing the affection and esteem of his pupils, and gratefully remembered by many as a kind, faithful, efficient teacher.

A strong love of antiquities and nature distinguished him from his fellow men. He had a just poetic preception: The dark rocks, the beautiful lakes, the legends of the Red Men, were the peaceful subjects he chose for his muse. He early manifested a love of nature and a thirst for knowledge. He was especially interested in the stories of heroic deeds and virtues of the great and good who had figured in the history of the world in the past, and early collected facts worthy to be remembered. He entertained profound respect and reverence for the patriots who fought and suffered in securing the liberties of our country. This sentiment of veneration for the founders of our institutions thus early awakened was a conspicuous element in his character, and had much to do in giving shape to his career in after life. He was also delighted in listening to accounts of the Indians who dwelt along the banks of the Merrimack. He often scoured the plains in the vicinity to gather the bones, arrows, implements and other relics of the noble sons of the forest.

In 1835 he was chosen representative to the Legislature from Portsmouth. On the Fourth of July of the same year, he delivered an oration before the citizen of Portsmouth. This oration, which was subsequently published, was a powerful and spirited defence of the doctrine that the government should be administered for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of a class or a favored few. He showed with great force and clearness that the rights and liberties of the people

may be wrested from them by the cunning and ambitious, if they fail in intelligence or cease to maintain the strictest vigilance.

In 1837 he edited "The News and Literary Gazette," published by T. J. Whittorn, and in 1838 he was editor and proprietor of the "News and Courier." During his residence in Portsmouth he commenced the study of the law in the office of Ichabod Bartlett, and subsequently finished his course with Pierce & Fowler, at Concord.

In 1843 he practiced law at East Concord. Although educated for the law, yet his taste and early habits induced him to relinquish his profession and engage in literary and historical pursuits; removing to Manchester, he became editor and proprietor of the "Manchester Democrat," and retained this position until 1847. While in charge of this paper Col. Potter supported the principles of the Democratic party. As a political writer he exhibited a profound knowledge of the principles of Government, and defended his views with so much ability and spirit that his journal was regarded as one of the most influential in the State. Its columns were frequently enriched with able articles from his pen upon matters pertaining to science, and to natural history. He published many very valuable original articles on the nature and habits of the wild beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes, of his native state. Articles on education and agriculture occupied a corner of his sheet. His original sketches illustrating the history of New Hampshire and her eminent sons, gave increased interest to his paper.

In June, 1848, he was appointed Judge of the Police Court in Manchester, filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Samuel D. Bell. He served in this office during a period of seven years. As the head of this Court he discharged his duties with marked ability and entire impartiality. Though a man of decided political opinions, it was the universal testimony of his political opponents who had relations with him as a Judge, that he held the scale of justice with an even

hand, and never suffered his prejudices to influence his judgment in the slightest degree. Wherever truth would lead he dared to follow, and cared not if he shook the world with his opinions, if he scattered the clouds and let in the light.

In 1850, one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime in the State of New Hampshire, came before him for examination. The hearing lasted upwards of a month, and created intense excitement. Throughout this long and tedious examination, Judge Potter presided with acknowledged ability and fairness. We bear earnest and willing testimony to the high public and private virtues, to his distinguished ability and mature judgment, his manifest desire for the attainment of exact justice and his untiring assiduity and fidelity in his labors. He did "with his might whatever his hands found to do." His dignified courtesy of manner, without distinction of person, and his readiness to subject himself rather than others, to inconvenience in the transaction of business, were uniform and unflinching.

His wit was unbounded, and flowed from him as natural as his breath. Consequently he was the delight of the social circle, especially as his humor was governed by his amiability, so that the feelings of his companions were never wounded by sarcasm or ridicule. His generosity like his wit knew no bounds. He often remarked, "if I give to all I shall be sure to hit the right."

While holding the office of Judge, Col. Potter was editor of the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," and a weekly journal called the "Granite Farmer." The files of these journals bear evidence of his original powers of observation and study. As an agricultural writer, Col. Potter was not content to adopt the opinion of others. He boldly attacked many errors which prevailed in regard to this branch of industry, and made many suggestions of practical value. In these journals he also illustrated his taste for history and biography.

In 1854, a military association was formed in Manchester, called the Amoskeag Veterans. Col. Potter, with others, embraced the opportunity to do honor to the memory of the military heroes of his native state who defended the early colonies and aided in establishing our national independence. This corps was composed of the most prominent and influential citizens of the city and state. The uniform adopted was patterned from that of the "Father of our Country," Washington. The first public parade of this corps took place February 22, 1855, the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The event called together a large concourse of people from all parts of the State. The Governor, accompanied by his staff, and many distinguished citizens were present.

In the winter after the corps was organized, Col. Potter was elected its commander. In December the Veterans, with full ranks, visited the National Capitol — Washington. The various cities through which they passed on their route vied with each other in doing honor to the descendants of the patriots who fought on revolutionary fields with Washington, and Greene, and Knox, and Sumter, and Schuyler, and other great chieftains. At Worcester, Springfield, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, they received the most flattering attentions. At all these places banquets were given in their honor, by the municipal authorities, and they were met and welcomed by the most distinguished citizens. Their visit to Philadelphia was especially interesting. They were welcomed by the Mayor and City Council, in Independence Hall, where American freedom was first proclaimed. Col. Potter, in reply to the welcoming speech of the Mayor, made a very eloquent, patriotic and thrilling address, which awakened great enthusiasm among those who listened to him.

At Washington, the Veterans were the guests of General Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States. He gave a splendid banquet in their honor, at which many of the most

eminent statesmen of the country were present. The presence of so many of the representative men of his native state, at the seat of government, so far away from his and their homes, of course could not be otherwise than gratifying to the President, and his address, on welcoming them to the Executive Mansion, was long spoken of by the Veterans, and others who were present, as one of the finest specimens of simple, unstudied eloquence, ever listened to on a similar occasion. The response of Col. Potter, who, on behalf of the Veterans, expressed the unalloyed satisfaction which was felt on meeting this distinguished fellow-citizen, was no less eloquent and appropriate.

During this visit of the Veterans, the warmest praises were bestowed upon Col. Potter, for the very able, discreet manner in which he acquitted himself as commander of the battalion, the members were proud to be led by such a commander, whose talents, dignity, courtesy, knowledge and ability, as a public speaker, entitled him to rank with the foremost men of the land.

Col. Potter was a writer of superior ability and force, both in poetry and prose, and an enthusiastic, student of history. Locating at Hillsborough in 1856, he devoted a portion of his time to agricultural pursuits, editing at the time the agricultural department of the "Dollar Weekly Mirror," published at Manchester, and in writing books. His taste led him chiefly into historical research. As an historian, possessed of extensive and valuable information relating to New Hampshire, which he diffused with a ready and liberal pen, Mr. Potter could hardly be ranked second to any in the state. His "History of Manchester," published by himself in 1856, containing 763 pages, octavo, is a rich storehouse of facts, respecting the rise and growth of that thrifty city. Incorporated into it, also, is valuable information relative to the provincial history of the state, notices of public men, and events of general interest. It is a work exhibiting careful research and great industry.

His last and crowning work, the "Military History of New Hampshire," was an arduous labor; but he diligently pursued, and succeeded in arresting from decay, and in disinterring from pay-rolls, old papers, and rubbish of antiquity, such a record as devoted labor might yield. This "Military History," extends from the first settlement in the province, 1623, to the close of the war with Great Britian, in 1812. This work consists of two volumes, and embraces a detailed account of all the wars with the Indians in which the colonists were engaged. It also contains a full account of campaigns of the old French war; also those of the revolutionary, the war of 1812, and all other conflicts in which New Hampshire troops were engaged up to that period. The work, beside, contains a very large number of biographical sketches of the eminent men who have been connected with the military organizations of the state. By the patient and critical research of Col. Potter, many interesting facts pertaining to the early history of the state are rescued from oblivion and have been preserved for the benefit of coming generations.

After his removal to Hillsborough, Col. Potter continued his connection with the Amoskeag Veterans, and a large portion of his time was their commander. In 1865, the members of the battalion showed their high respect for him by visiting him at his home. The corps march from the railroad station to the old family mansion of the late Governor Pierce and Gen. John McNeil, where they were met by Col. Potter. In a very feeling address, he expressed his pleasure at meeting them at his home, and his appreciation of the high compliment which they had bestowed upon him. Subsequently the members of the corps were entertained by their commander at a dinner in a large tent upon the grounds.

During his later years, the Veterans, under his command, visited Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other cities. The last visit of this kind was to the city of Hartford, in the autumn of 1867. The Veterans, on their way, were received with high honor at

Worcester and Springfield. At Hartford, they were entertained at a banquet by the city authorities. On this visit, Col. Potter again acquitted himself in so able, judicious and satisfactory a manner that a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to him by the members of the corps, on their return home.

In the spring and summer of 1868, his health had become considerably impaired on account of his excessive literary labors. Having completed his military history of the state, he started, in company with his wife, in July, on a journey to the West. On his way out, his spirits were buoyant, and he felt that his general health was improving, and no one could have believed from his general appearance that he was so soon to be removed from earth. He arrived at the city of Flint, Michigan, on Thursday, July 30, 1868. He remained in that city, transacting considerable business, until Sunday, August 2, following. On that day, he received several visitors at the hotel where he lodged, and exhibited in his conversation the same elasticity and intellectual vigor for which he was always remarkable. In the afternoon, after writing several letters, he laid down for the purpose of obtaining a little rest. After sleeping a short time he awoke, and endeavoring to move his limbs, remarked to his wife that for the first time in his life he found that his muscles refuse to obey his will. It was evident that he had been stricken with paralysis. For a short time he retained his consciousness and was able to articulate. Physicians were summoned and everything which human ingenuity could suggest was done for his relief. In a few hours he became unconscious. He continued in this situation until Monday afternoon, August 3, when he expired.

The coffin containing his remains arrived at Manchester, August 7, and it was received at the station by a deputation of Amoskeag Veterans.

On Saturday, August 8, his funeral took place. The Veterans, in command of Captain William R. Patten, marched to the railroad station, and after receiving the remains, a line

was formed and marched through some of the principal streets to the residence of Captain Charles Shedd. At this place Mrs. Potter and other relatives joined the procession, which then proceeded to the Unitarian Church on Merrimack Street. Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, of Concord, the Chaplain of the Veterans, conducted the services and made a very appropriate and impressive address. After the services at the church the procession was re-formed and marched to the solemn music of the Manchester Cornet Band to the Valley Cemetery. The burial service was read by the Chaplain, after which all that was mortal of the beloved and honored commander of the Veterans was committed to the grave.

On the return of the Veterans to their armory, these resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved and chosen commander, and whereas we have now performed the last sad rites of sepulture over his remains, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the decease of Colonel Chandler Eastman Potter, the Amoskeag Veterans have sustained an irreparable loss; that their foremost man, foremost from the beginning, who at all times and under all circumstances, in sunshine and in storm, unselfishly sought to promote their highest welfare, is no more; and, for each one of us to resolve that, in our day and generation, we will endeavor to follow his example, is the highest tribute we can pay to his memory. We moan not alone. Society has lost an ornament; the state a historian, whose labors, yet uncompleted, in compiling and preserving her military history, will long outlive our feeble efforts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our records, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

At the time of his death the intellectual powers of Col. Potter were in their fullest strength and activity, and he gave promise that he might continue his usefulness for many years longer. The news of his death created a feeling of great sadness among those who know him.

Col. Potter was a man of noble personal appearance. He

was about six feet and four inches in height, and weighed, when in health, about 280 pounds. He was well proportioned, stood erect, and his walk was firm and dignified. When marching in command of the Amoskeag Veterans, clothed in the old Revolutionary uniform, he was the theme of universal admiration among the observers. He had dark eyes, regular features, and a full, well-toned voice. His head was large, and, in phrenological language, was well balanced. His perceptive organs were very large, showing that he was a close and critical observer, and that his memory of facts in detail was remarkably strong. One of the most prominent traits in his character was his very warm social nature. Nothing delighted him more than the society of intelligent and worthy men and women, and his feelings towards his friends and those of a congenial spirit were sincere, deep and fraternal.

He was a man "of infinite jest, of most excellent humor," and he had a vast fund of anecdotes ever on hand. His powers of mimicry and imitation were so great that he could easily assume the voice and manner of almost any person. Hence he was one of the best of story-tellers. He often introduced into his public addresses an appropriate anecdote, and illustrated his point with great effect, and on festive occasions his ready wit and humor never failed to create merriment. He was a man of great enthusiasm, and entered with his whole soul into any subject which he discussed. Hence there was a great charm in his conversation. His mind was ever active, and he had the power of exactly adapting himself to all occasions and circumstances. He also had a faculty of placing himself in just the proper relations to all persons whom he met, whatever might be their tastes or degree of intelligence. When among the learned, he could lead as well as follow, and when in the society of the ignorant and undeveloped, he never assumed airs of superiority, but placed himself on the most intimate and friendly terms with them, and was happy if he could succeed in arousing higher and

nobler thoughts and grander conceptions in regard to the world and the ever changing phenomena about them.

He was naturally a Democrat, respected the people, and never desired "to get above them," or wish for more attention from others than he was willing to extend to them.

He became corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, March 24, 1855. In 1841, he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was chosen one of the Vice Presidents in 1852, in 1855, and 1857. In 1851, he delivered a valuable and interesting discourse before the Society upon the aborigines of the country, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, a vote of thanks was extended to him. Subsequently he read several other interesting essays, one of which was on the Penacook Indians. Besides these papers he contributed one of the chapters to Colonel Schoolcraft's valuable history of the North American Indians. He left many unpublished manuscripts bearing upon the history of New Hampshire. It was his design to publish a full and complete history of the state, bringing it down to the present time.

In 1832, he married Miss C. A. Underwood. Four children blessed the union, three sons and a daughter. November 11, 1856, he married Miss Fanny Maria, daughter of Gen. John McNeil, of Hillsborough, formerly of the Army. His eldest son, Joe H., survives him.

He left two sons. His third son, Drown, studied for the bar. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was in the West, where he joined a regiment of Lancers under Colonel Rankin of the Canadian Parliament, which, being disbanded, he immediately joined the Sixteenth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, under Col. Stockton, of which he was soon after appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. He was killed, while on duty with his regiment, at Garlick's Landing, by a band of guerillas. He was a young man of fine talents, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN FOWLER TROW.

THE FOUNDER OF THE NASHUA TELEGRAPH.

A PAPER PREPARED BY HENRY W. HERRICK, AND READ BEFORE
THE MANCHESTER HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, JUNE 19, 1901.

The leading daily papers of New York city, at the date of his death, fifteen years ago, gave a ready testimony to the practical ability, business capacity, and the wide influence of Mr. Trow, but to those who are accustomed to look upon the business life and success of a man as a thing of a small moment in comparison to the man himself, such tributes seem far from being truly satisfactory. We believe that "a man is what he thinks, purposes, feels; and that his words and actions spring just as surely from this inner man, as the oak springs from the acorn." It is, then, the circumstances of his life which show most readily what manner of man this was that we wish to present in brief.

The ancestors of our subject were of the old New England Pilgrim stock, of Danvers, Massachusetts, from whence the family removed to Andover, an adjoining town, where John, the fourth child of the family, was born in 1810. In the year 1815, his father, Captain John Trow, with two brothers, Richard and Dudley and their families, moved to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where they bought farms in the south part of the town, known as Farrington Corner. The family of Richard afterward moved to Nashua, and settled on the Nashua Corporation, while Dudley returned to Andover, Mass. At Far-



JOHN F. TROW.

lington Corner, most of the boyhood of Mr. Trow was spent, and he always referred with pleasure to this period of his life when he was accustomed to make frequent horse-back trips to Amoskeag Falls, as the best place to get fine flour for the family supplies. At this time Gen. John Stark was living, and the vicinity of Amoskeag with its mills, boating traffic and summer fishing, was a busy place.

The family removed to Haverhill, Mass., about 1820, and in 1824, young Trow, at the age of fourteen, was placed as an apprentice in the printing office of Flag and Gould in Andover, a firm doing a large business in general book work, and contractors at the time for issuing all of the publications of the New England Tract Society of Boston, afterwards the American Tract Society of New York.

It was in this office that most of the important works of the day in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Semetic, etc., by such scholars as Stuart, Robinson, and Edwards, were printed; so that Mr. Trow during his apprenticeship gained such a knowledge of these tongues, as made him ever after sought for by those who wished to have anything printed in these languages.

At the close of his apprenticeship, in 1832, Mr. Trow, then only twenty-two years of age, determined to start a paper and job office in Nashua, N. H., and with his hand-press, type and all supplies loaded on a stout wagon started for his destination, himself the driver, mounted on the top of the load.

His office was in the wooden building then known as Noyes' block, opposite the present city hall, and there he issued his first newspaper, a weekly, "The Nashua Herald." Becoming discouraged by the time his first volume was completed he sold the paper and fixtures to Rev. Andrew E. Thayer, a bookseller located at the corner of Main Street and Thayer's Court, who soon disposed of his interests to Alfred and Albin Beard. In the hands of the last mentioned, the paper, with its name changed to the "New Hampshire Telegraph," became a power

for the Whig party in the state, for the subsequent thirty years, and then, with its prestige and well won reputation was transferred to Orrin C. Moore, and its issue changed, to include a daily edition. From Mr. Moore's estate the plant with all its belongings was passed to its present proprietors.

Mr. Trow removed to New York and opened an office in Ann Street in 1833, and subsequently as the exigencies of business required moved to Broadway, Green Street, and finally, about thirty-two years since, to East Twelfth Street, where his immense establishment occupied a large part of the block between Second and Third Avenues, and at the time of his death, he gave employment, in its various departments of book-making, to about five hundred employéés.

For the last thirty-three years, from the date of 1853, he published "Trow's New York City Directory," which, aside from the London Directory, is probably the largest directory published in the world, requiring, in spring and early summer, a small army of canvassers. This work had yearly grown to enormous proportions, and is now probably the largest book in the number of pages published in this country, and with its ponderous clasps of iron, and chains, presents a unique work for consultations in the vast commercial life of New York. After the decease of Mr. Trow in 1886, this concern was transferred to an incorporated company, with the name of "Trow Directory Company," and listed with other organizations at the Stock Exchange in Wall Street. In the list of dividends, its net annual income a few years since, was given as \$140,000.

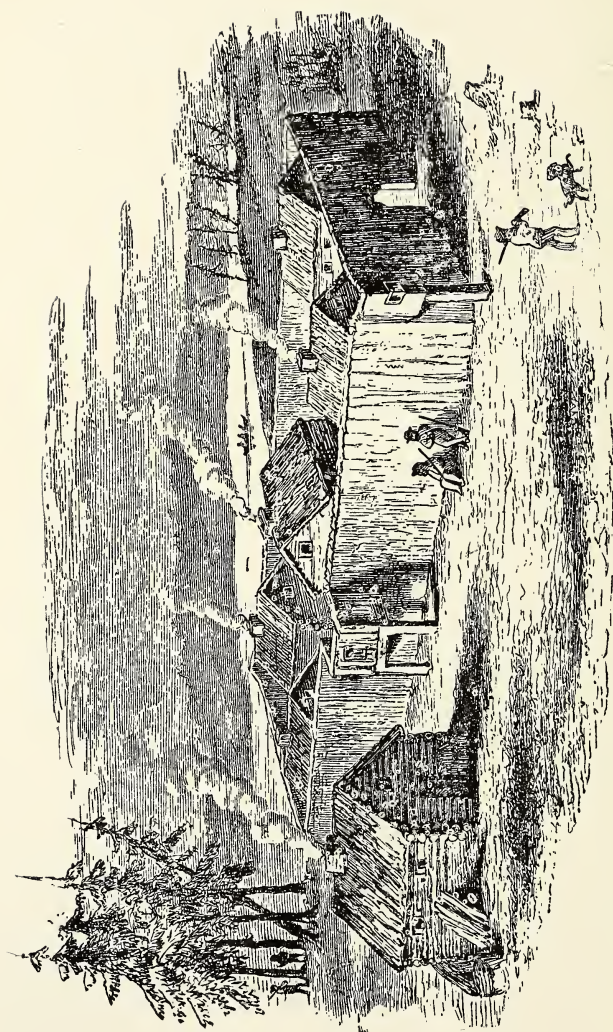
When Mr. Trow went to New York he was associated with Mr. West in the firm of West and Trow, also Leavitt and Trow, as publishers in Broadway; and as they issued the best specimens or typography of that day, they were appointed printers to the newly-founded University of New York.

With a few changes of partnership, he continued in the same branch of business during his life, being always the first to adopt any improvement in his art. In 1836 he imported the

most complete fonts of type of the oriental languages, from the well-known foundaries at Tauchnitz, and as early as 1840, he adopted stereotyping and afterwards electrotyping as a regular part of his business. He not only kept ahead of the times in every improvement, but generously encouraged any invention in his line which showed the least promise of ultimate success. Thus he made lavish expenditures on invention, which resulted in utter failure in many cases, or only slight advances. Among others, he gave a very thorough trial to a type-setting machine, the pioneer of the present linotype, which was so successful in his hands, that with it, the entire Bible was set up in sixty day, the labor of 416 type-setters being superseded; but owing to some difficulty in distributing the type, it never fully answered the expectations which were at first entertained of it.

Mr. Trow was not, however, so absorbed by the business of printing, that he took no interest in other affairs; his connection with the National Needle Company of Springfield, Mass., and with the Trow's City Directory, being too well known to need further attention. Years ago, he became deeply interested in the cause of public education in New York, to which he devoted much time and attention, being for many years the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the public schools of the Eighteenth Ward. He was also for a long time very actively engaged as a Trustee in the New York Juvenile Asylum. The activities of business life did not, however, control the entire vitality of this busy man. Believing that religion, the saving power of his ancestors, claimed not only the life of the individual, but that as a citizen he had obligations to the community at large, he early sought to do his duty in this line of activity. On first going to New York, he was for a short time a member of Dr. Samuel H. Cox's church, but this he soon left to join with others in founding a church of which Dr. Asa D. Smith was called to be pastor, and he was for several

years an elder in this church. At this time he was also Secretary of a large Sabbath School, of which the late Christopher Roberts, founder of Roberts' College, Constantinople, was superintendent. The pastor of this Rivington Street Mission church, Dr. Smith, will be remembered as a late president of Dartmouth College. When Mr. Trow moved to Brooklyn, he again became a member of Dr. Cox's church in that city, and was there both an active worker in the Sunday School, and an elder of the church. On his return to New York to live, he united with the Madison Square Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Williams Adams was then pastor. Here he was at the head of the Sunday School, and an elder for over twenty years. He was an efficient worker in this church for the remainder of his life, and when our President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, left the Franklin Street church of this city, Mr. Trow was active in his call to the Madison Square Presbyterian pulpit. He was always an active man in his church life, and when President Tucker was called to Andover, and subsequently to Dartmouth College, his successor, Dr. Parkhurst, found in Mr. Trow an enthusiastic admirer and supporter. Everywhere he made warm friends and adherents by his manly, consistent, christian character, which never for an instant permitted him to swerve from the course he thought his duty pointed out. It will be difficult for those who have relied upon Mr. Trow, to find another so upright, so trustworthy, so single-hearted for truth and righteousness, to fill his place. Mr. Trow was married about the year 1836 to Miss Catherine Swift of Andover, Mass. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, three of whom are now living. He died at Orange, New Jersey, August 8, 1886.



AN OLD GARRISON.

HISTORIC QUARTERLY.

SUPPLEMENT.

An illustrated magazine published by the Manchester Historic Association, and containing the papers read at the meetings, with the Proceedings of the Society, and miscellaneous Items and Articles of general interest.

Terms, in advance, 50 cents. Single copy, 15 cents.

Exchanges should be directed to Fred W. Lamb, Librarian, Manchester, N. H.

Other communications should be addressed to G. Waldo Browne, Editor Historic Quarterly, Manchester, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE HISTORIC ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the association, on the 19th of December, 1900, the following board of officers were elected for the current year:

PRESIDENT, Henry W. Herrick.

VICE PRESIDENTS, Joseph Kidder, Joseph W. Fellows.

RECORDING SECRETARY, Bayard C. Ryder.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Geo. Waldo Browne.

TREASURER, John Dowst.

LIBRARIAN, Fred W. Lamb.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, Geo. W. Browne.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Herrick, Chairman, *ex-officio*.

Bayard C. Ryder, Secretary, *ex-officio*.

John G. Crawford, Edwin P. Richardson,

Josiah Carpenter, Geo. Waldo Browne,

George C. Gilmore.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Geo. Waldo Browne, Sylvester C. Gould,

Francis B. Eaton, Edgar J. Knowlton,

Fred W. Lamb,

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbott, Charles J.	Eaton, Francis B.
Bennett, Winifred H.	Edgerly, Clarence M.
Blair, Henry W.	Elliott, George F.
Brown, Dana K.	Fellows, Joseph W.
Browne, G. Waldo	Ferren, Eben
Brennan, James F.	Frisselle, Frank M.
Burnham, Edward J.	Gilmore, George C.
Clapp, Allen N.	Gould, Sylvester C.
Carpenter, Josiah	Hadley, Charles J.
Chandler, John M.	Hall, Henry N.
Clarke, William C.	Harrison, Peleg G.
Crawford, John G.	Herrick, Henry W.
Cross, David	Hubbard, William F.
Currier, Edward H., M. D.	Huse, William H.
Center, John W.	Parker, Walter M.
Kidder, Joseph	Perkins, David
Kennard, Samuel C.	Perry, Henry S.
Knowlton, Edgar J.	Platts, Clarence M.
Kibbee, George L.	Potter, Joe H.
Kimball, Orrin E.	Richardson, Edwin P.
Knowlton, Thomas O.	Robinson, J. Frank, M. D.
Jones, Edwin F.	Rose, Rev. Samuel
Lamb, Fred W.	Rowell, Roland
Lockhart, Rev. Burton W.	Ryder, Bayard C.
Little, Cyrus H.	Sturtevant, Chas. B., M. D.
McAllister, George I.	Spofford, Charles B.
Morrill, George E.	Thwyng, J. Warren
Morrison, Rev. William H.	Walker, Arthur L.
Noyes, Walter S.	Woodbury, Gordon
Osgood, Anson S.	Williams, J. Arthur
Challis, Frank H.	

DECEASED MEMBERS.

					Died.
Bartlett, Charles H.,	-	-	-	-	Jan. 25, 1900
Bunton, Andrew,	-	-	-	-	June 18, 1897
Currier, Moody,	-	-	-	-	Aug. 23, 1898
Eastman, Herbert W.,	-	-	-	-	Jan. 10, 1897
French, John C.,	-	-	-	-	Jan. 8, 1900
Hartshorn, Fred G.,	-	-	-	-	Feb. 26, 1901
Moore, William E.,	-	-	-	-	Oct. 22, 1900
Perkins, David L.,	-	-	-	-	Mar. 2, 1898

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD DECEMBER, 19, 1900.

First Vice-President Herrick presiding, the meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, P. M. The records of the Quarterly meeting in September were read by Secretary Ryder and approved. The annual reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, Historiographer, and Publication Committee, were read and approved. That of the Publication Committee showed that Part Three of Volume One of the Collections had been published, and fifty sets of the three parts had been bound in cloth. The bills had all been paid, and the Treasurer's report showed a snug sum in the treasury. The Publication Committee recommended that hereafter the Association's papers and collections be published in the form of a Quarterly Magazine, to contain forty pages each issue, providing it received sufficient support to warrant the outlay. The recommendation was unanimously accepted, and the committee authorized to act their own judgment in the matter.

Following the reading of the reports an election of officers for the ensuing year was made, resulting in the list already given.

Mr. Eaton, on the part of the Committee, then offered the following:

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Your Committee appointed Oct. 25th, by Vice-President Herrick, reports as follows:

WHEREAS, The all-wise Dispenser of Events has removed from our midst our friend and associate, William Ellery Moore. We here record our brief tribute to his memory.

Resolved, It is with deep regret that we shall see him no more, and that we must bid adieu to his interesting historic reminiscences, and realize that our sessions will no longer be enlivened by the genial play of his wit, or instructed by his researches into the geological formation of the Merrimack Valley.

A student of the deep things of nature, a writer of no common ability, an industrious and worthy citizen, an honest and upright man, leaves his family and his associates, apparently in the prime of his mental powers. It only remains for us to bow with submission to the blow, and say farewell.

Resolved, That this note be spread upon the records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased, as a token of our sympathy.

FRANCIS B. EATON,	} Committee for the Manchester Historic Association.
G. WALDO BROWNE,	

Messrs. Charles J. Hadley, George E. Morrill, and Anson S. Osgood were elected to membership.

After an interesting discussion in regard to life fifty years ago, the meeting adjourned.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

As mentioned in the Annual Report, the gift of Mr. B. C. Ryder, comprised thirty volumes of State Reports, divided as follows: Bank Reports for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895. Insurance Reports, for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Railroad Commissioner's Reports for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897. Bureau of Labor Reports for 1894, 1895. State Board of Health, reports for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898.

We have also received the following:

"Dedham Register," for January, 1901, Dedham Historical Society. "Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society," for October, 1900, and January, 1901, from the Society.

"Old Eliot," for January, 1901, and complete indexes for 1898, 1899 and 1900, from the Eliot, Me., Historical Society.

"Pennsylvania Magazine," for January, 1901, from the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Two bulletins from the Boston Public Library, "Annals of Iowa," for January, 1901, from the State of Iowa.

"Memorial of William E. Moore," from C. B. Spofford.

Vol. 2, "17th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology," Washington, D. C.

F. W. LAMB, Librarian.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Agreeable to vote of the Association, the Publication Committee have undertaken to bring out the papers of the society in the style of the magazine herewith presented under the name of the Historic Quarterly. Instead of running several articles in parts to be continued in the following issues, it has been thought best to confine the space to one paper, which will be resumed in our next number.

Thirty-two pages will be devoted to these contributions, and eight pages given to miscellaneous matters. This "Supplement" will be paged distinctly from the body of the magazine, so at the end of the volume this part of the work can be bound together and there will be no break in the leading articles.

Naturally we have met with delays in arranging for the first number, but expect to find smoother progress with our next issue. It is the desire of the committee to make the Historic Quarterly self-supporting. In order to do this we are obliged to ask the members of the Manchester Historic Association to lend their coöperation.

We publish six hundred copies, and it is necessary that we have four or five hundred subscribers. We trust each member will send us at least two or three subscribers. At the price given it will not be a difficult matter to do this. Who shall we hear from first?

A sketch of William E. Moore, intended for this number, has been unavoidably delayed until our next issue. Sketches will also be given then of Gen. Charles H. Bartlett, and Mr. Fred G. Hartshorn, members which the Association has lost by death.

N. B. All articles unfinished in this number will be continued, if not completed, in our next issue to be published in June.

Application made at Manchester, N. H. post-office for second class postal rates.

SITUATION IN THE MERRIMACK VALLEY.

1740 TO 1750.

While the settlers of Tyng Township escaped any direct attack from the Indians, the settlements above, among them those at Pennacook and Canterbury, suffered almost constant alarm and frequent attacks from the red enemy. This was partly due to the fact that the Pennacook Indians had never molested the pioneers of New Hampshire, except as individuals with others, and that the troubles were made by the Indians of the north, who were encouraged to perform their depredations by the French in Canada. These Indians then on the war-path first reached the upper settlements, which became the battle-ground between the races.

In 1739 alarms were raised in these places, and as early as 1742 a Mrs. Jonathan Eastman of Pennacook was taken captive to Canada. She was ransomed by her husband.

The opening of the French war in 1744 greatly increased the danger of the frontier settlements, and it was partly to check the dreaded attacks of the Indians that the expedition to Louisburg was made.

The downfall of the French stronghold on Cape Breton had a more disastrous result than had been expected, for it turned the tide of war upon New England, the Indians pouring down the valleys of the great inland rivers with frightful volume and barbarity upon the pioneer homes of New Hampshire. Thus, from 1724 to 1747, representatives were chosen to present the situation of the colonists to the governments of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The seat of government of the first was at Portsmouth.

Early in 1745 two small companies of scouts were raised to range the woods, one commanded by Col. Benj. Rolfe, and the other by Capt. Jeremiah Clough. The Massachusetts government sent a small company of men from Andover, and another from Billerica, who were stationed at Pennacook. Under

authority of Gov. Wentworth garrisons or forts were built at different points in town, where families were assigned, as was most convenient for them.

Among the leaders of these "scouts," as the incursions against the Indians were called, was Captain John Goffe, and many of his company, the majority of his men, went from Old Harry's Town, and adjoining territory. One of these expeditions was made on snow-shoes in the winter of 1746. Robert Rogers, then a youth of nineteen, was among the scouts, and possibly John Stark, a year his junior, made another of the number. The history of these dangerous marches into a country where the savage enemies lurked ready to spring upon them whenever they found a favorable opportunity, could it be written, would surpass in interest any romance of imaginary adventures.

G. W. B.

GARRISONS.

A garrison or stockade built by the pioneers during the Indian troubles, as seen by our frontispiece, consisted of four stout walls built of hewn logs, and inclosing an area of several square rods. These walls were raised to a height equal to a common house, and then fitted into grooves of large posts standing in each corner so as to be both tight and strong. Usually boxes were built at the corners where sentinels were stationed at critical times. Sometimes a garrison would be built around a single house, and often as many small houses would be built inside as there were families seeking safety here. During the periods when these garrisons were occupied the scattered homes of the pioneers were all deserted, and their furniture moved to these places of refuge.

During the day the men would leave in companies, each man carrying his gun, and two or more acting all of the time as guards. In case any indication of the Indians were discovered, an alarm gun would be discharged, quickly answered by the report of a firearm at every garrison. Pennacook had

as many as seven of these garrisons at one time, notably in 1746. Upon the Sabbath the men all marched, to the meeting-house with their families beside them, carrying their weapons ready for instant use while a scout both preceded and followed the procession. At the church, which was also built of logs and of the most primitive style, the men stacked their guns around a post in the centre, while the good parson prayed and preached with his gun standing beside him. G. W. B.

THE WOODRANGER TALES.

A Series of Historical Novels planned to cover the colonial history of Northern New England, with John Stark and Robert Rogers as heroes. By George Waldo Browne, author of "The Paradise of the Pacific," and "Pearl of the Orient."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Here is a modern Cooper, with the note of woodcraft, the vanishing touch of the aboriginal influence, the adventurous life of the frontier.—*Boston Transcript*.

It was a happy thought for Mr. G. Waldo Browne when he planned a series of five volumes to be called "The Woodranger Tales," if he makes those that are to come as good as this, the first one. The ground he has chosen is comparatively fresh; for although some of the poets, Whittier, Mrs. Proctor, and others, have availed themselves of the legendary lore of New Hampshire, no such use as that purposed by Mr. Browne has been made of the abundant material awaiting the author's hands. The incidents pertaining to pioneer life are well told, and the adventures are natural, as well as entertaining.—*Literary World*.

Mr. Browne is one of the most delightfully experienced raconteurs known to us, and he has here chosen a most picturesquely interesting hero. The scene also embraces a period so little treated of that it fairly bristles with elements calculated to charm the fancy — at least, if that fancy be at all turned toward woodcraft.—*Boston Ideler*.

This tale of early days in the "debatable ground" between New Hampshire and Massachusetts colonies deserves to be one of the year's favorites. If you chance to live in the territory that once was the "debatable ground," the tale will be doubly interesting.—*Portland Transcript*.

Mr. Browne shows the skill of an experienced writer in the way he weaves together his threads of fact and fancy, and in his vigorous portrayal of such incidents as the leap to death from Rock Rimmon of the hunted deer, the shooting match at "Chestnut Corners," the great canoe race on the Merrimack, and the moose hunt in the region of Mount Pawtuckaway, we are afforded pictures of old time life which will not vanish from the mind as we lay aside the book. "The Woodranger Tales" promise to be a valuable addition to our literature.—*Manchester (N. H.) Budget*.

Both "The Woodranger" and "The Gunbearer" are now on sale. Price \$1.00 each. Address S. C. Gould, 3 Dean Avenue, Manchester, N. H.

HISTORIC QUARTERLY.

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Vol. II. April-June, 1901. No. 2.

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Address HISTORIC QUARTERLY,

G. WALDO BROWNE, Editor,
Manchester, N. H.

WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

BY FRANCIS B. EATON.

William Ellery Moore, third son of Henry Eaton Moore and Susan Dearborn (Farnum), daughter of Deacon Benjamin Farnum of Concord, was born November 12, 1833. His father was a musician, a singer and composer of note, and his mother was a leading soprano in one of the churches of Concord. When William was about five years of age the family moved to Cambridge, Mass., where the father died in 1841 leaving the widowed mother with five small children. After a short time they all moved to Manchester, N. H., when William began his education in the public schools, and then he acquired the printer's art which was his by inheritance as it was learned in the office of "Hill's New Hampshire Patriot" by his father and his uncles Jacob B. and John W. Moore. While he was yet uncertain as to a business for life a certain contractor happened along and offered inducements to William and several other young men to go to Texas and assist in building a railroad out of Austin. The contractor, however, failed to make good his promises and our young man was left without funds or friends

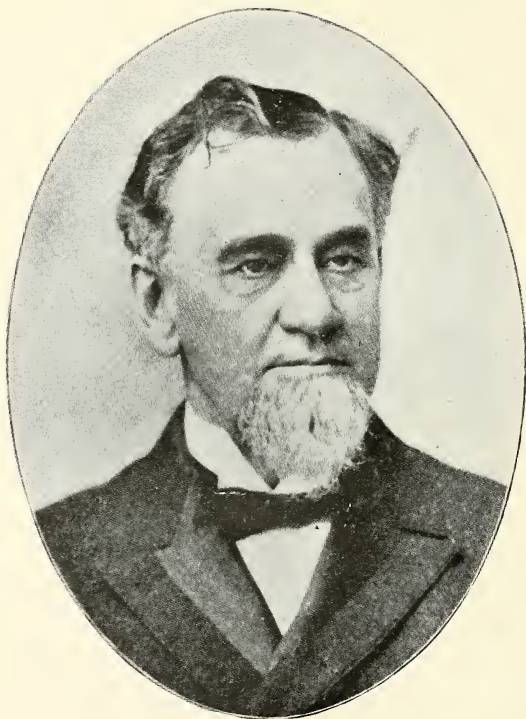
a long way from home. He was in a marked degree self-reliant and knew how to put to good use the instruction of the Manchester schools, and so he found a chance to teach and thus kept his particular wolf from the door. It would be interesting if we could have from his graphic pen some chapters in his experience as a Texan schoolmaster, but nothing remains to indicate the nature of his struggle with Southern idioms. There are still preserved in certain scrap-books articles of his written for the press from the vicinity of Galveston of a rare descriptive quality aglow with local color and not without those touches of humor familiar to those who have listen to his papers read before this Association. They also afford proof that his habits of observation in nature had thus early been acquired. In writing of the Bay of Galveston he said that the waters would sometime be likely to overwhelm the city, and he is found to be familiar with the birds and beasts, and especially the fish, that dwell in the woods and waters of his temporary habitation. He opens with a light touch the door to the Southern "dolce feu niente" when he says, "In these warm sunny days when the shopkeeper dozes in the shade of his porch until the sun gets on to him and then he crosses over to the other side of the street." In the country great events were maturing, the war with its rude charms soon awakened the drowsy shopkeepers and broke up the school and he was unable to get away from the South or from its service until about September, 1865, on the 23d of which month he returned to Manchester and for the time found a home with his sister Frances who had married Hon. Joseph W. Fellows. He was joined here by an older brother John Augustine who had been a soldier in the Union army. After a time spent in New York working as a printer he acquired an interest in the "Manchester Union," published by Campbell and Hanscom. This partnership, however, was continued only about a year when Mr. Moore associated himself with Charles J. Peaslee in the job printing business at the corner of Elm and Market streets over the Manchester Bank.

After awhile he bought out Mr Peaslee and for twenty years continued to do a steady and profitable business until near the day of his decease. Mr. Moore did much book and pamphlet work and had the reputation of being a skillful and accurate printer. He employed few hands, the independent nature of his work quite suiting him, as his mind ran easily in channels suggested by the minute and magic letters he was handling and being master of his time he could on occasions indulge in those rambles about town, which were the delight of his boyhood and which he has so charmingly rehearsed in papers read before the Historic Association. On December 25, 1872, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Martha Stevenson Miller daughter of David Folsom Miller and Elizabeth Woodbury Stevenson. Mrs. Moore at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of Manchester and from pure love of her profession has continued to the present time teacher of a select private school for children. Thereafter the home of Mr. Moore was one of the happiest. The bright words and ways or these pretty children were to both a perpetual delight. The summer vacations were sometimes spent in Candia whose first physician Dr. Coffin Moore and his wife Mary (Eaton) Moore were ancestors of William, and sometimes they went to Tamworth, that beautiful land of mountain and stream, the ancestral home of Mrs. Moore and of the worthy and famous Mr. Stevenson who beside his large family "picked up," educated and found places in the world for twenty children, among them was Mr. Leopold Morse not unknown in Manchester, and later a representative in Congress from the Boston district in Massachusetts. Mr. Moore had prosecuted his historical and genealogical studies with gratifying success in and about Hampton, and Salisbury, Mass. The results of which it is hoped may be sometime given to readers of THE HISTORIC QUARTERLY.

In recent years Mr. Moore removed his printing office to near the corner of Amherst Street and Nutfield Lane where he was doing a variety of press-work at the time of his decease. His

loss will be deeply felt by the Manchester Historic Association where his instructive papers were far removed from the dry-as-dust productions usually accredited to such gatherings. He attended worship at the Unitarian church of which his mother was a devoted member. He was a prominent member of the Pythian Order in which he had held the highest state offices, and in which his initiation took place May 1, 1871. Mr. Moore was a member of the Manchester Art Association, the Old Residents and the Historic Association and of the Manchester Institute of Art and Sciences and his name and influence could be counted on for the promotion of whatever tended to the intellectual or moral culture of this city. In October, 1900, Mr. Moore had been at Woodsville on duties connected with the Pythian Order and returned to his home on Thursday the 18th of that month much exhausted, but after a little rest seemed better and on Saturday was about the house, taking his meals and reading much as usual. On Sunday, however, there was a change for the worse. Congestion set in followed by pneumonia and notwithstanding prompt medical attendance he lapsed into unconsciousness and died on Monday. Funeral services at his home on Harrison street were conducted by his pastor, Rev. C. J. Staples. There was singing by the Unitarian choir. The pall bearers were Charles B. Clarkson of Queen City Lodge, K. of P., Franklin W. McKinley of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., Charles Glidden of Manesquo Tribe of Red Men, Charles Wingate of the Royal Arcanum, Dr. Maurice Clarke and Walter G. Africa. Many lingered at the close to look on the face of him they had loved so well, a love attested by the wealth of beautiful floral tributes. Interment took place at Pine Grove cemetery and Mr. Staples read prayers at the grave.

Among friends Mr. Moore was a genial and lovable companion but he had his serious side and he had withal a certain manly and upright bearing, and an ill concealed contempt for what he considered to be wrong that well became his knightly profession.



HON. ALLEN N. CLAPP.

HISTORIC QUARTERLY

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Manchester, N. H.

PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETING HELD JUNE 19, 1901.

President Henry W. Herrick presiding, the meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, P. M. The records of the annual meeting held December 19, 1900, were read by Secretary Ryder and approved. There was no quarterly meeting in March. The following persons were elected as active members: Hon. Geo. Byron Chandler, Mr. Albert H. Daniels, Mr. Stephen B. Stearns, all of Manchester. The following persons were elected as honorary members: Mr. Sam Walter Foss, Somerville, Mass., Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy, West Derry, N. H., Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson, Worcester, Mass., Mrs. William E. Moore, Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Joseph Kidder, Vice President, presented the Association with nine volumes of Odd Fellows Report, which were accepted with the thanks of the meeting. A vote of thanks was also extended to Mrs. William E. Moore for the valuable donation of the published parts of the late Mr. Moore's "Contributions to the History of Old Derryfield." These were printed in five parts, and there were about two hundred complete

sets, besides a few hundred odd numbers of Parts 3, 4, and 5.

Notice was given to amend the constitution in regard to the time of holding the annual meetings, and also in regard to the amount of fees and dues to be paid by members.

Messrs. G. W. Browne, H. W. Herrick, and E. J. Knowlton were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the deceased members: Hon. Allen N. Clapp, Mr. Fred G. Hartshorn, and Nathan P. Kidder.

Notice was given by the Librarian, Mr. Fred W. Lamb, that Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson, Librarian of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, had presented the Manchester Historic Association with a complete set of the published proceedings of that society from 1810 to date, excepting two parts, which were exceedingly scarce.

Mr. Lamb then read a paper prepared by President Herrick on the life of John F. Trow, a native of Goffstown; and Geo. Waldo Browne read a life-sketch of Judge Chandler E. Potter.

The meeting then dissolved.

ALLEN NEWCOMB CLAPP.

BY HENRY W. HERRICK.

The loss to the public in the death of a good citizen, whose labors and sympathies have always been in the direction of the welfare and happiness of others, should call forth a willing testimony of the public indebtedness, when death breaks the bond of union. Such is the obligation of our city from the loss of Allen Newcomb Clapp, a member of the Manchester Historic Association, who departed this life May 18, 1901.

Mr. Clapp was identified with the commercial life of the city from the first years of its incorporated existence. He was born in Marlboro, N. H., January 2, 1837, and was the youngest of the seven children of Allen and Hannah Newcomb Clapp. The family removed to Nashua about 1840, and in that city most of the boyhood of our subject was spent. Educated in the public schools of Nashua, and graduating from

the high school, he took a supplementary course of a year or two at the McGaw Institute, now known as the Military School at Reed's Ferry. In the year 1848 young Clapp moved to Manchester and was employed by Ira Barr as grocery clerk for two years, returning to Nashua in 1850. Receiving a good offer to return in 1855 to his old employment, he accepted the same and has since that date, now nearly fifty years, been identified with West Manchester. At that time this part of the city was known as 'Squog or Piscataquog Village, being in the town limits of Bedford, and the store in which the young clerk was installed was the supply station of the west side of the river. This clerkship was held by young Allen until 1860, when he accepted an offer to take a partnership in the concern, and for fourteen years the business was successfully carried on by the well known firm of Barr & Clapp. The senior partner, being in 1884 unable, from ill health, to continue business, sold out his interest to the younger member of the firm. Fourteen years later, in 1900, Mr. Clapp relinquished the cares of mercantile life and turned the grocery business over to a new firm, retaining the agency of the Standard Oil Company for New Hampshire and Vermont. This branch of trade, which had been very prosperous, he held until a few weeks before his death.

In politics Mr. Clapp always identified himself with the Republican party, and received many tokens of respect in the strength of his political friends at the polls. In his ward he was elected alderman in the years 1861-62, and was sent to represent his constituents at the state legislature in 1874-75. In the active campaign preceding the election of George A. Ramsdell of Nashua for governor, Mr. Clapp was very active for the successful candidate, and was selected to represent his councillor district in the years 1897-98 in the governor's council.

The services of this active man were sought by the public for many positions of usefulness. He was several years vice-

president of the Manchester Board of Trade, in which office he was very efficient in advancing the commercial interests of the city.

Mr. Clapp was always untiring in his devotion to the welfare and interests of the church of his choice, the First Congregational, and loyally sought to promote its peace and usefulness. He accepted the position of president of the society from 1893 to 1899.

In the relations of family and social life, Mr. Clapp never suffered the demands of commercial or political interests to encroach on what he considered the most sacred obligations. The sincerity of his friendships and personal attachments secured a large circle of friends in every sphere of his active life. This feature of his character is well represented in the records of a local newspaper, written on the day of his death:

“Big-hearted, affable, cheery, genial, and friendly, mindful and tolerant of the opinions of others, helpful and obliging, possessing a heart filled with charity towards his fellow-men, he was a man among men, his winning personality endearing itself to hundreds of lives.”

Mr. Clapp's family record, aside from dates already mentioned, includes his marriage in 1863 to Josephine M. Mason of Nelson, N. H. She died on December 25, 1885. The two children were Annie (now Mrs. Sheldon), born 1865, and Freddy, born 1869, dying in infancy.

The will of Mr. Clapp, written in 1868, has since his death been published. Appended were two codicils, dated February and December, 1900. The public bequests were \$1,000 to the First Congregational Society, \$1,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, \$1,000 to the Elliot Hospital, all of Manchester. The private bequests were to his sister, Mrs. Esther A. Barr, and other friends, who received several thousand dollars. The rest and remainder of the large estate was given principally to his daughter, Mrs. Annie M. Sheldon, who was appointed executrix.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF FRED G. HARTSHORN.

“Time goes on, a file that wears and makes no noise,” says an old Scotch proverb. Yet how little we appreciate its noiseless march. To the youth starting out in life full of hope and promise it is his only available capital, and never is this more forcibly understood than when we stand in the silent presence of a friend who has been suddenly stricken in the midst of his work with the golden years of his life before him. Seldom is this brought more vividly to our minds than in the case of our late associate member, Mr. Fred G. Hartshorn, who was taken from us in the very flower of manhood without any warning note.

Mr. Hartshorn was one of the best known young men in Manchester, and his future was full of promise. He had made in his busy life many friends, and his sudden decease was met as a personal loss by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Resolved, That this community has lost in the death of Mr. Hartshorn a young member of its society bright in intellect, genial in spirit, and of inspiring presence; from its business circle it must ever miss henceforth a willing worker filled with the fire and zeal of an earnest manhood. As a member of the Manchester Historic Association, though he was not able to attend our meetings as regularly as was hoped for, his genial presence was ever a source of pleasure. There is no doubt that it was his intention to give more time to the association, as he was very much interested in historic matters, but time is never overtaken, and he did not live to meet his expectations. Summoned to enter the higher field of eternal work, carrying with him the enthusiasm and endeavor of life at its best, he will live in the memory of those who mourn his absence as ever young.

Resolved, That the Manchester Historic Association, in bowing to the inevitable, realizes its loss and feels deeply the affliction.

Resolved, That the association extends its sympathy to the sorrow-stricken wife in her great bereavement, commending

was not dissolved until two days after the storm." Some of the hailstones were said to be three or four inches in length. — Farmer's "Catechism of New Hampshire," published 1830.

The first earthquake recorded in the history of New England was on the 1st of June, 1638, when the earth shook with such violence that in some places the people could not stand in the street without difficulty and the most movable articles in the houses were thrown down. — Farmer's "Catechism of Hampshire," published 1830.

The first public execution in New Hampshire was on the 27th of December, 1739, when Sarah Simpson and Penelope Kenney were executed at Portsmouth for the murder of an infant child. — Farmer's "Catechism of New Hampshire," published 1830.

The greatest snow ever known in New England was that which fell in February and March, 1717, to the depth of eight feet on a level. — Farmer's "Catechism of Hampshire, New published 1830.

Arrived from Bedford, N. H., canal boat Experiment, Isaac Riddle, captain, via Merrimack river and Middlesex canal. Boston *Centinel and Federalist*, 1812.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

HIS LIFE AND WORKS. BY GEN. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

President's life-long Friend, Comrade in war, and Colleague in Congress. Was near his side with other great men when his eyes were closed in death. Followed the bier to the National Capitol and to Canton. The General requires a share of the proceeds of his book to be devoted to a McKinley Monument Fund. Thus every subscriber becomes a contributor to this fund. Millions of copies will be sold. Everybody will buy it. Orders for the asking. Nobody will refuse. Elegant Photogravure Portrait of President McKinley's last picture taken at the White House. You can easily and quickly clear \$1,000 taking orders. Order outfit quick. Chance to prove success, secure yearly contract and become Manager. Send 12 2-cent stamps to pay expense of wrapping, packing, and mailing elegant prospectus. Taking 10 to 50 orders daily. 50,000 copies will be sold in this vicinity.

Address The Continental Assembly, Corcoran Bldg., Opp. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.



FRED G. HARTSHORN.

HISTORIC QUARTERLY

SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. II. October-December, 1901. No. 4.

An Illustrated Magazine, published by the Manchester Historic Association, containing the papers read at the meetings, with the proceedings of the Association, and miscellaneous article and items of general interest.

Terms, in advance, 50 cents. Single copy, 15 cents.

Address HISTORIC QUARTERLY,

G. WALDO BROWNE, Editor,

Manchester, N. H.

PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER, 18, 1901.

President Henry W. Herrick presiding, the meeting was called to order at the Board of Trade Rooms at eight o'clock, P. M. The records of the June quarterly meeting were read and approved. The presentation by Mrs. William E. Moore of further copies of the late Mr. Moore's "Contributions to the History of Old Derryfield," was accepted with the thanks of the association. It was voted to amend the constitution by making the membership fee one dollar, instead of two dollars as heretofore, and to make that the only due required of new members for that year. The treasurer was authorized to employ a suitable person to collect dues, and to pay for said service as he thought best. Resolutions on the death of Fred G. Hartshorn were read by G. Waldo Browne, and adopted. One hundred and eighty-two names of applicants for membership were proposed by Captain David Perkins and they were voted upon and elected. A vote of thanks was given to Captain

Perkins for his earnest and successful work. The meeting then adjourned to October 16, 1901, at eight o'clock, P. M.

At the adjourned meeting Mr. Joseph Kidder gave an address upon "Early Recollections of Manchester," which proved interesting and valuable. This address will be printed in the next volume of the Quarterly. Twenty-seven additional names of applicants for membership were proposed by Captain Perkins and voted in as members.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD DECEMBER 18, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Historic Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, President Herrick presiding. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. Forty new members were elected, and the reports of the respective committees were made and accepted. The report of the Treasurer showed that at the beginning of the year the

Cash on hand was,	-	-	-	\$16 85
Received from advertising,	-	-	-	19 50
Publications sold,	-	-	-	18 15
Dues from members,	-	-	-	185 00
				————— \$239 50
Paid out,	-	-	-	\$162 93
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	76 57
				————— \$239 50

The report of the publication committee showed that the four numbers of the quarterly aggregating 160 pages, with sixteen portraits and illustrations, had been printed at a cost of \$151.40, while there had been received from subscriptions and advertising \$44.65. The publication is now on an assured footing, with a promise of doing excellent work in the future.

The report of the Historiographer recalled the fact that the association had suffered the loss of four members during the year, namely, Mr. Fred G. Hartshorn, who died February 26

aged 35; Captain Nathan P. Kidder, who died May 17, aged 57; Hon. Allen N. Clapp, who died May 18, aged 57; Mr. John M. Chandler, who died December 5, at the age of 67.

The report of the Librarian showed the growth of the library during the year, and was as follows :

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The library has received by gift the following publications :

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire for 1900, from C. B. Spofford. A complete set, lacking only two numbers, of the Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, from the librarian, Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson. The donation numbers about 25 pamphlets in all and is a very rich addition to our library.

By exchange we have received the proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Stockholm, Sweden, complete, comprising about 25 pamphlets and also a catalogue of their museum.

We have also received four "Bulletins" from the Boston Public Library. Report of the City of Manchester for 1900. "The Old Royall House, Medford," from the Sarah Bradley Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., of West Medford, Mass. Proceedings of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences for 1900. "Old Eliot" for April and July, 1901, from Augustine Caldwell. Part I, 17th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology. Part I, 18th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1899, two volumes. Chase's History of Haverhill, Mass. Sewall's History of Woburn, Mass. Life and Times of Red Jacket, by W. L. Stone. "Annals of Iowa," for April, July, and October, 1901. from the State of Iowa. "Pennsylvania Magazine," for April, July, and October, 1901, from the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Bibliography of New York Colonial History and Bibliography of the Netherlands; Renaissance Art of the 15th and 16th Centuries; and History of the Latter Half of the Fifteenth Century, from

the State Library of New York. "Dedham Register," for April, and July, 1901, from the Dedham, Mass., Historical Society. Proceedings of the Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass. Contributions of the Lowell Old Residents' Society, Vol. 6, No. 3. Report of Yale College for 1900. New France, by James Phinney Baxter. Historical Writings, by Orasmus B. Marshall. Two rare volumes bearing dates of 1690 and 1691, from Dr. Charles P. Hildreth. F. W. LAMB, Librarian.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being next in order, it was voted on motion that a committee of five be appointed by the President to bring in a list of nominations.

The committee consisted of Josiah Carpenter, Ossian D. Knox, George C. Gilmore, Arthur L. Walker, and Roland Rowell. Their list of nominations, as submitted, was elected:

President, Henry W. Herrick; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Kidder and Joseph W. Fellows; Treasurer, John Dowst; Recording Secretary, Bayard C. Ryder; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Browne; Librarian, Fred W. Lamb; Historiographer, Ossian D. Knox; Executive Committee Josiah Carpenter, George C. Gilmore, John G. Crawford, Edwin P. Richardson, and Arthur L. Walker; President and Secretary, ex-officio. Publication Committee, George Waldo Browne, S. C. Gould, Edgar J. Knowlton, Francis B. Eaton, and Roland Rowell.

Notice was given of a proposed amendment to the constitution to change the day and date of meeting from the third Wednesday to the first Monday of the month, action to be taken on the matter at the next quarterly meeting. The matter of securing suitable rooms for the association, and the question in regard to obtaining a speaker and having a public meeting some time during the winter, were left to the Executive Committee.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting a paper prepared by Mr. Orrin H. Leavitt upon "The Old Bridge-

Street Pound," in the absence of the author, was read by Mr. George W. Browne. At the close of the paper, in conformity with its suggestion that the old landmark be preserved, it was moved by Captain Perkins that a representative of the executive committee request the city authorities to make the restoration as far as possible. The motion prevailed, after which it was voted to adjourn.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Manchester Historic Association has now an active membership of 326, and with nearly one hundred dollars in its treasury and considerable more than that sum due from fees of new members, the prospects of the society are flattering. A most harmonious election of officers for the new year was made, and it is certain the future volume of the Collections will prove more valuable than those which have been published. As an inkling of what is to be expected, the following partial list is offered; all of which will be presented as rapidly as time and opportunity will permit:

Life of Hon. Geo. W. Morrison, By Hon. Joseph W. Fellows
Life and Times of Robert Rogers, Geo. W. Browne

The Hessians in the Merrimack Valley.

Lake Massabesic in History and Tradition,

First Shoe Industry in Manchester, Clarence M. Platts

The Old Bridge-Street Pound, Orrin H. Leavitt

William Stark, Ranger and Loyalists, Geo. W. Browne

Gardner's Survey of the Merrimack in 1638.

Sketch of Moses Norris, Henry N. Hurd

Stone Age of the Merrimack.

Old Mill on the Falls Road, { Clarence M. Platts
and Wm. H. Huse

The Stark Homestead in Dunbarton, Bayard C. Ryder

Personal Recollections of the Homes on the River Road

Seventy-Five Years Ago, An Old Resident

Further Facts in the Life of Hon Samuel Blodget,

George W. Browne

The new volume of THE HISTORIC QUARTERLY will open with Major James F. Briggs's very able address on the "Life and Speeches of General James Wilson."

In connection with the Proprietors' Records of Tyng Township, given in this volume, it may not be out of place to say, that while the expense incurred in trying to settle the grant and hold it as shown by the records, was extremely heavy, it should be borne in mind that money at that period was greatly depreciated from its face value.

Mr. Joseph B. Felt in his "Massachusetts Currency" for the colonial era says that from 1724 to 1727 a pound was worth of our present decimal system \$1.36, and a shilling about seven cents. Silver was worth about seventeen cents an ounce. Indian corn was rated at four shillings a bushel, and wheat at eight shillings.

The partial restoration of what the grantees had lost by allowing them a township in Maine, as mentioned, was the common treatment of the Massachusetts Courts toward her disappointed colonists following the settlement of the boundary disputes between that province and New Hampshire. Among other examples may be noted that of the grant of a township in Oxford County, Maine, by the name of New Suncook, to satisfy the heirs of the grant of Lovell's town, or Suncook, to Captain Lovewell and his men. This new grant was made February 5, 1774, and upon the incorporation of the town November 15, 1800, the name was changed to Lovell, in honor of the intrepid leader of one of the most memorable battles in the history of the old New England frontier.

The map referred to as having been made from the surveys of Colonel Blanchard is still kept at the state house in Concord, in a fairly good condition. It is valuable as being the most complete and authentic map of the province of that time.

The following dates of the wars of New England, which really originated in the mother country, may prove of value to

some one: King William's War, 1689, the first blow in New England being struck by the French and their Indian allies against the English settlement of Dover, when a score of persons were killed, among them the venerable Major Waldron, while thirty persons were made captives; Queen Anne's War, 1702, which brought about the fearful depredations of the Indians during the following summer, and caused the colonists to make their numerous raids upon the Indians, one of the most memorable of which was Tyng's snow shoe expedition in the winter of 1703-4, already described as belonging to the history of the Tyng grant; King George's War, 1744, one of the fruits of which was the capture of Louisburg on June 17, 1845; the American Revolution, 1776, whose battles, Bunker Hill and Bennington, were largely fought by sons of New Hampshire.

It seems appropriate at this time and place for us to quote the following news item from one of the local papers, the "Mirror and American":

"Under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Dames of Massachusetts, a bronze tablet has been unveiled at Tyngsboro, recognizing the friendship of the Indian chief Wannalancet for the white settlers of this region. The tablet is affixed to a bowlder in front of the Drake house, so called, and near the little old burying-ground of the Tyng family, about a mile south of Tyngsboro village.

Among those present were Joseph Laurent, chief of the St. Francis Indians, St. Francis River, Canada, and the Misses Melinda and Charlotte Mitchell, lineal descendant of Massasoit. Miss Melinda Mitchell was in costume. This is the inscription on the tablet:

In this place lived during his last
years, and died in 1696
WANNALANCET,
Last Sachem of the Merrimack River
Indians, Son of Passaconaway,
like his father a faithful
friend of the early New
England Colonists.
Placed by the Massachusetts Society
of Colonial Dames.

That Wannalancet was friendly toward the settlers is established by the discoveries among the province laws and archives at the state house by Mr. Abner C. Goodale of Salem. Upon the records named this action of the Colonial Dames is principally founded. The friendly aid of Wannalancet was invoked by special authority. He was brought to the colony after the retirement of his tribesmen to the northward and placed in the care of Captain John Tyng of Dunstable. Through King Philip's War, 1675, Wannalancet was of signal service in warning the settlers of raids and in securing immunity for those captured."

FRED G. HARTSHORN.

Among the younger members of the Manchester Historic Association Mr. Fred G. Hartshorn was held in high esteem, and his early and sudden death brought sorrow to a wide circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Fred Gilman Hartshorn was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, September 22, 1864. He was the elder son of Samuel Gilman and Myra Mooar Hartshorn, and died on February 26, 1901, in his 37th year. He had been for several years manager of the New England Department of the United States Savings and Loan Company of St. Paul, Minn., with his office in the Kennard Building. He came to Manchester in 1882, and was employed by Mr. William P. Goodman, bookseller and stationer, and also by Higgins Brothers, furniture dealers, and in 1892 he engaged in the business which he followed until his decease.

He was united in marriage to Minnie L. Tasker on June 30, 1896, and they had their home on Liberty Street in this city.

Several weeks prior to his death Mr. Hartshorn had an attack of the grip but had rallied sufficiently to be about, and early in the afternoon of the 26th of February, he went to the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, on Amherst Street, and while there was stricken with apoplexy, expiring about two o'clock.

Mr. Hartshorn was a man of fine presence, genial and courteous in his associations. He was active in the social and business circles of the First Congregational Church and an earnest worker in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Contributions

TO THE

History of Old Derryfield,

BY WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

PART FIRST.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

AS MODIFIED BY TORRENTS FROM MELTING ICE-FIELDS, TOGETHER
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF EARLY FLOODS AND OTHER
LOCAL EVIDENCES OF A GLACIAL EPOCH.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE
MANCHESTER HISTORIC ASSOCIATION.

PART I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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1896.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY — LANDMARKS — ROCK RIMMON — THE PINNACLE — MERRIMACK — PISCATAQUOG — BLACK BROOK — COHAS — MASSABESIC LAKE — SPECIAL FEATURES, ETC.

THE conscientious and self-respecting historian will always aim at relating not only the truth but the whole truth. Histories of Derryfield have been written, but none of them began at the beginning. It does not need to be added that very much was omitted.

The present undertaking will give some account of pre-historic times and will be brought down to date. The whole period covered embraces more than a thousand centuries — how much more cannot with certainty be computed. In the presence of this time-problem the wisest are ignorant, since the facts with which we have first to deal refer to times so remote as to make ancient history a tale of yesterday. The story to be related in these opening chapters relies for evidence upon no witnesses — there were none — neither upon myth, legend or tradition. Our sole authorities are certain eloquent “sermons in stones” and sundry decipherable “books in the running brooks.” These, however, supply ample and conclusive testimony.

All the available sources of information will be examined, and the animal, vegetable and mineral creation interrogated. No stone will be left unturned, no field unploughed, no plant or animal permitted to escape.

LANDMARKS.

For the present we defer giving details of the early occupation and settlement of Derryfield and confine our view to some prominent features of its natural scenery and topography. To present these in intelligent order it will be necessary to broaden our horizon to include the entire landscape, from the highlands on the east to the mountains rising west of the Merrimack.

From the river valley the ground ascends rapidly at first, then broadening into an extensive and nearly level plain, and again mounting abruptly to the height of land in the eastern foreground. Here the chief elevations are known as Wilson, Bald, and Oak or Heath-Hen hills. From these highlands a magnificent panorama salutes the eye, and as the sun illuminates the picture a thousand points of splendor punctuate the wide and varied scene.

To the north may be seen Mt. Belknap and the Gilford mountains, as well as a portion of the Ossipee and Sandwich groups, while with favoring conditions glimpses of the Franconia range may be seen without a glass. To the northwest is a distinct view of Kearsarge and Ragged mountains, while in Vermont the distant crest of Ascutney breaks the line of the horizon. Westward and trending south we are confronted with Crotchet and Temple mountains, dominated by Pack and Grand Monadnock, the blue lift of Wachuset in Massachusetts closing the grand sweep as if of a hemisphere.

But these, with others scarcely less conspicuous, form only the background of the picture, for nearer and in front stand the Uncanoonucks and Joe English, flanked by the Dunbarton, Mount Vernon and Lyndeborough ridges, while nearer still are the rounded slopes of Hackett, Shirley, Scribner's, and Yacum

hills, with a host of lesser eminences completing the details of a picturesque landscape, which for quiet and restful beauty is unrivalled in southern New Hampshire.

Ancient Derryfield included the whole river front, from above the falls at Amoskeag on the north to below Goffe's falls on the south, and the mile-limit to the east crossed the summit of Wilson hill.

ROCK RIMMON.

Directly west of Amoskeag falls, upon a level plateau extending from the ancient river terrace, Rock Rimmon lifts its solid shoulder of gneiss above the plain. This rock is an object of great interest, attracts many visitors, and offers a most superb view of the Piscataquog and Merrimack valleys. The easterly escarpment is a sheer and inaccessible precipice of one hundred and seventeen feet, the crest reaching an altitude of more than three hundred feet above the bed of the river.* The summit is easily reached from the western and northern slopes.

THE PINNACLE.

Eight miles away to the north, on the west bank of the Merrimack, is another bald and rocky peak, mounting also from a terrace-plain, rising even higher than its Derryfield rival. Just west and touching the base of the Pinnacle is a small lake. The water is very deep, is popularly believed to have no bottom, and in area and contour is said to exactly match the outline of the Pinnacle itself. It has been contended that this great mass of rock was lifted bodily from the bed of the lake and the hole afterwards filled with water. When the Pinnacle slides back to its old quarters we may the more readily assent to this theory. A substantial observatory has been erected upon the summit, from which exceptionally fine views may be had.

* The exact figures, taken from the field-notes of the City Engineer, are as follows: Top of rock above city elevation, 296.35 feet; base above the same level, 179.83 feet. and about 95 feet above low-water mark at Amoskeag eddy. Extreme height of rock, 116.53 feet.

THE MERRIMACK.

This river is now a continuous stream from its sources to the sea, but there is little doubt that the present valley was once filled with a great chain of lakes, extending from the Winnepesaukee on the north to an indeterminate point to the south, certainly as far as ancient Dunstable. The evidence in support of this view is conclusive and will be considered in detail hereafter. Along the course of the river the ancient terraces form a conspicuous feature.

THE PISCATAQUOG.

This river enters the Merrimack on the west bank, some two miles below Amoskeag falls. The valley extends in a north-westerly direction, passing to the west of Rock Rimmon. The old terraces on either bank are remarkable.

BLACK BROOK.

This considerable water-course has its source in the Dunbarton hills, twelve miles away, flows southeasterly and enters the Merrimack on the west bank a short distance above Amoskeag falls. The significant relation of this now somewhat reduced stream to our history will become more apparent as the record proceeds.

COHAS BROOK.

Aside from a number of inconsiderable brooks and rivulets, this is the only local water-way remaining unnoticed. It is the outlet of Massabesic lake and enters the Merrimack on the east bank, immediately below Goffe's falls. The foregoing, therefore, comprise all the principal water systems properly belonging to the Derryfield map, or which are of importance as relating to our present inquiry.

MASSABESIC.

Four miles to the east, and wholly within the bounds of ancient Chester, this fine body of water lies in a series of bays, so joined by necks and separated by headlands as to include a shoreline of not less than thirty-six miles. From this lake the great manufacturing city of Manchester derives its water-supply. The Massabesic is dotted with numerous islands and surrounded by highlands, conspicuous among them being a splendid rocky promontory on the Auburn shore, Minot's ledge, and the mountain in Chester familiarly known as the "Devil's Den." The old water-marks plainly show a much higher lake-level in a not remote period, the water then wholly covering the present high-way and involving the out-lying meadows and lowlands. Several smaller ponds are found within the limits of ancient Derryfield, but none calling for more than passing recognition.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Over and above the more prominent landmarks of the territory we have attempted to describe there are in addition a number of less conspicuous but even more striking points of interest. Chief among these are the following:

1. The great clay deposits about the Hooksett Pinnacle, and extending north, especially on the east bank of the river.
2. The enormous accumulations of sand upon the site of Derryfield proper.
3. The stupendous bulk of water-worn stones and gravel, high above modern water levels, in ancient terraces and moraines.
4. Certain remarkable instances of rock-wear performed by pre-historic streams.
5. Travelled blocks and rock-fragments transported from distant centres of dispersion.
6. Curious survivals of tropical trees and shrubs.

These, with added evidences of the work done by water in another age, will be considered in the proper place, when it will be shown that these wonderful monuments now bear mute but unimpeachable testimony to the existence of powerful and long-continued currents, flowing in so vast a volume as to make the proudest river of to-day a plaything. These propositions, with the facts referable to them, are as certain as anything in Deuteronomy, but we regret to say there are still otherwise intelligent people who refuse to believe them. The Agnostic claims that he can know nothing, and is aware of it; but even such an one is less difficult to convince than he who likewise knows nothing but has no knowledge of it.

Should it be desired to prove beyond question that New England was once the scene of volcanic activity, a piece of Roxbury pudding stone would be sufficient. So, in reference to our present purpose, any strip of land in New Hampshire, with hills and valleys and water-courses, will serve for illustration. Such a region was Derryfield—a territory one mile wide and eight miles long—ranging upon the Merrimack, and now the river-front of Manchester.

CHAPTER II.

THE AGE OF ICE-WATER — GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF WATER — EARTH MAKES STEAM — A WITNESS OR TWO.

Stated by the best obtainable evidence, this zone of ours has passed through at least one — possibly several — glacial epochs. We have now to consider only the last, the effects of which are still to be seen about us on every hand, when sought for with asking eyes.

The glacial and inter-glacial theories, as now understood and generally accepted, offer a wonderfully inviting field for study. No time will be lost in any discussion of the causes which made necessary an age of ice, and we shall now simply illustrate our history with some pictures showing the action of water, notably of streams proceeding from rapidly melting ice-fields.

We are tempted to record much matter not wholly within the scope of our story ; we find it difficult to avoid asking and even attempting some answer to questions which troop about and beset us at every turn, but must be content with a few preliminary generalizations.

We may conceive Earth in its desolation, its first-born nakedness, before desire arose, absolutely without life other than that which may have been potential. We then reach a later period in which there was indeed life, existing in low forms, maintained with difficulty, intermittent and migratory. Still later we recognize a true life-bearing age, in which plants and animals inclusive of man appeared, moved and died.

To the foregoing it seems necessary to add that as there were life-bearing and non-life-bearing periods so there were non-life-producing as well as life yielding zones. Moreover, that climatic changes in the same zone rendered it now fit now unfit for life, and this entirely without reference to elevation and subsidence

or any other so-called cataclysmal operation of the crust of our planet. We intend to mean that the surface of solid Earth has been by turns so blasted with fire, devastated by ice, and deluged with water, that for long periods of time and large continental areas life of most sorts was out of the question.

Our orthodox friends will observe that we have no wish to ignore the flood; on the contrary, we insist upon several and as many rainbows as called for.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF WATER.

We assert with some confidence, that there was once much more water upon the surface of our globe than at present; the oceans were larger, the inland waters and streams of greater volume. Should this position need reinforcement let us admit, as it seems we must, that the earth once nourished no life, either animal or vegetable, and we have at once nameless millions of fluid tons to be somehow accounted for. Nor can it be claimed that the atmosphere then and always held moisture in suspension as now, or that absorption by percolation was a process of the earlier as well as of the later stages of creation. We are thus brought face to face with a curious problem: Without plants or animals, with an atmosphere totally rejecting it and the earth stubbornly declining to take it in at the pores, what was the status of water and where its abiding place?

THE EARTH MAKES STEAM.

Not to be entirely in the dark or beyond our depth, we may hint at the appearance and concede the existence of steam in the earlier cycles and must give it a place as one of the prime factors in the complicated processes of evolution, and to this day and hour a powerful agent in its still uncompleted operations, to which it is not our present purpose to refer. Our readers are expected to comfortably fix upon dates, either as to the appearance or duration of the phenomena described or to be

described in these opening chapters. We say only and stand by by it, that there was fire, water and steam, fume of gas and molten flood, ice and snow, by turns and altogether, in such horrible fashion as no new nor old notion of hell can illustrate. If we seek for evidence, present and eloquent witnesses await our interrogations.

Let us first suppose such a state of things as has been hinted at, when there was this preponderating amount of surface water; that following this period, in necessary sequence, the effects of evaporation and condensation succeeded; that in simple obedience to cosmical laws milder methods of dissipation of energy were made possible, and that finally, during a period of intense cold, the whole or nearly the whole maximum mass of water at this parallel was converted into ice, and we are furnished with at least a tentative theory if not a working hypothesis.

One familiar with the testimony of the rocks and the environment of our modern water-systems cannot doubt that something much like this did happen; that the very zone we now inhabit was once and probably more than once delivered over to the rigors of an arctic winter. In the light of the highest and best equipped recent scientific authorities no prime fact is more rightfully believed than that a large portion of this now temperate belt was once deeply covered with ice, and for so vast a cycle that it must have been regarded as perpetual by the people of that age, if people there were.

A WITNESS OR TWO.

Again without pausing to discuss the causes which brought about this condition, and not even considering the possibility of its recurrence, it assuredly follows that such an age of ice could not and did not come and go without leaving its mark.

During a long and busy life Prof. Agassiz accumulated a vast amount of information as to the agency of glacial action in producing geological effects. A student of glaciers for forty years,

and growing up in a glacial region, he was familiar with their phenomena. He says: "As soon as geologists have learned to appreciate the extent to which our globe has been covered and fashioned by ice, they may be less inclined to advocate changes of level between land and sea, whenever they meet with the evidence of the action of water."

Charpentier speaks of "perpetual snow-sheets and glaciers reaching the sea, as far down as the middle of the present temperate zone." Prof. Gunning characterizes the New England ice-sheet as "colossal." Prof. Newbury, of Columbia College, in a review of the evidence, reaches this conclusion: "The glaciers and snow-fields of Greenland stretched continuously down the Atlantic coast, to and below New York. * * * * The highlands of New England were completely covered and probably deeply buried in sheets of ice and snow." Prof. Dana says the ice-sheet was "semi-continental," and adds: "The height to which scratches and drift occur about the White Mountains proves that the upper surface of the ice in that region was 6,000 or 6,500 feet in height, and hence that the ice was not less than 5,000 feet in thickness over the whole of that part of northern New England. Facts also show that the surface height in south-western Massachusetts was at least 2,800 feet, in southern Connecticut 1,000 feet or more." He again remarks that "the continent underwent great modifications in the features of the surface through the agency of ice," and points out in great detail the effects produced by glacial torrents.

It would be easy to multiply authorities, but since they can be consulted by questioners and doubters we will not forestall their studies. We assume, then, that there is no one prime fact in the past annals of our planet better proved than that of an age of continental glaciers. Evidence of this is increasingly convincing and may be found for the seeking upon nearly every square yard of the hillsides and valleys of New England.

Mankind are prone to treat with indifference that which is common, and the familiar aspect of our lakes and rivers, even of

the sea, provoke in us no commensurate idea of the stupendous force which water is capable of exerting.

Two hundred and odd years ago the earliest printed description of Niagara was given to the world by Father Hennepin. His account of this "vast and prodigious cadence of water" is a mixture of childish exaggeration and sober truth." But the sublimity of this great cataract, which discharges the enormous volume of eighteen million cubic feet of water every second, needs not the aid of description. About 9,800 cubic miles of fresh water—nearly half the quantity on the entire globe—are in the upper lakes, and all the water from these huge reservoirs makes the circuit of the falls, the St. Lawrence, the ocean, vapor, rain, and a return to the lakes in a little more than a century and a half.

But how shrinks this brief cycle of time and how fade the outlines of the scene when in imagination we stand beside the gigantic operations of the past. What some of those operations were let Mr. Clarence King tell in his own words. In alluding to volcanic activities he speaks of "what was once a world-wide and immense exhibition of telluric energy * * * distortions of the crust, deluges of molten stone, emissions of mineral dust, heated waters and noxious gases," and asserts that modern volcanic phenomena are "insignificant when compared with the gulfs of molten matter which were thrown up in the great massive eruptions" of the past.

He adds: "Of climatic catastrophes we have the record of at least one;" and in reference to a glacial period he sets forth the destructive effects of the invasion of our latitude by polar ice, and the devastating power of the floods which were characteristic of its recession. He contends that the modern rivers are mere echoes of their parent streams in the early quarternary age and utterly incapable, even with infinite time, to perform the work of glacial torrents. Citing the wonderful cañons of the Cordilleras, he says "they could never have been carved by the pigmy rivers of this climate to the end of time." In view

of all the ascertainable facts, Mr. King believes they present "perfectly overwhelming evidence that the general deposition of aerial water, as compared either with the phenomena of the immediately preceding period or with our own succeeding condition, constituted an age of water-catastrophe whose destructive power we only now begin distantly to suspect."

We have thus briefly cited the few foregoing authorities, in order to reinforce and fortify our interpretation of certain local phenomena, and to the end that our theories may not wilfully be divorced from fact. To the mathematician, the geologist, the astronomer—to those who walk without stumbling in the wide ways leading to the sun—we leave the task of explanation.

We call to our support at this point but one other authority, and quote from the works of Prof. Hitchcock, whose researches in the very field of our inquiry are precisely in point and entitle him to a hearing. He says: "The evidence is clear of the passage of the ice-sheet over all the higher New England summits." The facts illustrating this statement may be found in the geological reports for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts; for example as to Katahdin, the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, and for Greylock in the state last named. These reports are easily accessible. Prof. Hitchcock describes in detail the moraines and the upper and lower till, and of the former he says: "The capping of the hill is loose, the fragments are rough, not far removed from their source, commonly lying naturally." He concludes that these materials were held in the ice at the time of its melting. He also refers to extensive "sloping plains of gravel and sand, deposited by streams from melting ice acting upon the moraine." He concludes by remarking that "the numerous kames, elevated sand plains and river terraces came into existence with the copious floods of water resulting from the dissolution of the ice. The history of the ice-age is incomplete without a discussion of the events occurring in this great continental freshet."

Our own century beholds Earth, as if newly-awakened from a dream ; draped in beautiful garments, she has striven to hide the scars of her terrific struggle for life. Time has obliterated much ; but there still remain records of an age that is past, and the clear eye of science—the vision of him who seeks to know—may still see the ancient ice-cap moving majestically over the spruce and fir-clad hills of our own northland.

In the tremor of forgotten earthquakes and the outburst of crater fires ; in the fall of dew and the music of rain ; in waiting flakes of snow or crystals of frost ; in the quiet creep of glaciers or the rush of enfranchised waters we recognize the play of the old terrestrial forces by which the frame-work of our Earth has been evolved.

CHAPTER III.

CONCERNING EARLY FLOODS.

There is at this day no excuse for descendants of our Derryfield ancestors not knowing that a literal river of ice once flowed down the now peaceful valley of the Merrimack. Its direction, volume and extent are mapped upon their rock-wrinkled homesteads. It crawled southward, grinding along at the rate of a foot a week—a mile in a century. It at some time halted, for how long we may only guess, and then began the terrible retreat. The rate of recession is not so well determined, but was without doubt comparatively rapid, though probably arrested at various stages and for undefined periods. To judge from the wide-spread havoc to which this near section has been subjected there must have been a halt near us. We know—since we stand upon the scene of the event—that from the foot of this retreating, melting glacier, poured frightful down-rushes of turbid water, by whose action the landscape acquired its present characteristic features, and by which the surface materials of this region have been so strangely sifted and assorted.

The tourist of to-day who shall stand beside the source of the Arveiron, “who drinks in the sublime view at the foot of the glacier; he who beholds this marvel, glorious with icy portico, façade and pyramid, who hears at night the scornful roar of the Alpine flood,” may peradventure frame some dim conception of energies which seem to know no yesterday nor morrow. But greater things than these, which promised to flow forever, have passed away.

Let us come nearer home. Passing westward from the river let us climb the isolated ridge of Rock Rimmon—if, indeed, it be not also submerged—and from that point observe. To the west and trending northerly lies the valley of the Piscataquog;

to the east front, ranging north and south, the valley of the Merrimack, and between these the lesser valley of Black Brook. From the point of time we have chosen—a matter of seventy or eighty thousand years ago—these little resemble the peaceful landscapes with which we are now acquainted.

Three powerful, ice-fed streams, terrible in their energy, are forcing their way southward, carving channels as they move; bursting their banks, assaulting rocky barriers, raging, roaring, eroding; with counter and cross-currents, eddies, whirlpools, horrible, precipitous narrows, and tremendous rapids, forerunners of still more tremendous cataracts. Borne along and whirled hither and yon in the midst of these frightful torrents we see indistinguishable masses of debris and angular blocks of frozen clay, with an interminable procession of rifted fragments of inland icebergs, accompanied with stones and rocks of differing dimensions, from the pebble to the boulder. Add to this the gloom of a cloudy sky, the ceaseless fall of rain, the riot of winds, the song of the tempest. Try to picture the indescribable, continuous rush and turmoil of the elements, the intermittent thunder of the pounding ice and boulders, then turn to the shrunken rivers of to-day.

The figures of the transporting power of water are startling. We know the force is as the sixth power of the velocity; that is, by doubling the rate we increase the power sixty four times. To give concrete examples: A stream running at the rate of three inches per second will wear away fine, tough clay; with a velocity of thirty-six inches per second the current will remove angular fragments of rock from two to three inches in diameter. The latter rate is quite moderate—a little more than two miles an hour—and presents but a picture in little of the rapidity of our earlier floods. We have taken no account of the influence of gravity operating on descending slopes, and we may also call to mind the fact that rocks lose nearly one-third of their weight in water.

Let us now inquire in a general way what we find to be the environment of our typical New England river. At its sources we usually discover great rock masses, detached from the cliffs of the mountains. Along the course of the precipitous, tumbling torrent—the trout-water of the sportsman—we find immense boulders, more or less carved and water-worn, their angular projections rounded, their bulk diminished and lessened as they course down the rough miles of attrition. At the foot of the descent we shall find aggregations of smaller boulders, with cobble-stones and pebbles. He who wades and follows, rod in hand, the bed of one of these mountain tributaries may step confidently from one stone to another and find firm footing, rarely meeting one that turns under his tread. The reason is as simple as it is significant, for each of these detached rocks has been many times rolled over and wrenched from its lodgment until it has at length found the groove that fits and holds it.

Where two mountain streams unite we shall generally find a tongue of land, or rather a delta of stone, usually symmetrical in form and built of assorted layers of stones and pebbles, seemingly put together with the discrimination of design. These shining, parti-colored beds are the boulders in miniature. Still lower we find the smaller pebbles, gravels of varying fineness, then sand, and last of all mud or silt.

We can never view a bank of earth, laid bare by accident or design, exhibiting its curiously stratified layers, without referring to this sorting and sifting process, this violent picking and choosing of torrents, while we stand in wonder at the delicate threads of deposition laid almost tenderly in place by succeeding quiet waters.

We have space merely to mention other tremendous agencies which have contributed to the landscape some of its most rugged features. We can only now hint at the ruin caused by streams dammed by drifting ice, or by the accumulation of more permanent obstacles, but there should not be left out of account the

more terrible effects of land-slides choking the mountain gorges until the gathering waters burst the mighty barriers, carrying everything before them. That almost inconceivable havoc was not infrequently caused by these agencies our torn and ravaged plains attest. The White Mountains afford evidence of ancient land slides in many places. The Willey slide, though not large, became widely known from the loss of life which accompanied it. The great slide in Waterville was the most extensive ever known in this region. An immense mass of loosened earth and rock was precipitated to the valley from the steep western slope of Tri-Pyramid mountain, the material covering acres in extent and reaching as far as Mad river. The writer has personally visited and examined the scene of this great land-slip. Within quite recent years a considerable slide occurred on Cherry mountain, to which excursion trains were run to enable the curious to witness the unaccustomed sight.

But by far the most striking and picturesque slide ever occurring in New Hampshire took place in the town of Albany, in the county of Carroll, only a few years since. The north side of Passaconaway mountain was cleft from peak to base, laying bare the solid granite bed for the entire distance. The slide is narrow at the top, gradually widening as it descends and comes down in a straight line until the foot-hills are encountered. Here the mass was sharply deflected to the west and forced into the valley of Downs's brook. The north slope of Passaconaway is uncommonly steep and is densely wooded to the summit. But every tree and rock, inclusive of every inch of the soil, was carried down, leaving the very core of the mountain as clean as if swept with a new broom. The brook-valley was completely choked up with earth and stones piled with trees in inextricable confusion, rising many feet in height, and for nearly three miles the banks of the stream were lined with the blackened trunks of great firs and spruces. The water rose incredibly and finally forced its way through, but a splendid trout stream was ruined.

The event occurred in the night and had no witnesses, but its horrible rumble and grinding roar shook the earth and was distinctly heard and felt by the inmates of houses more than five miles distant. Passaconaway—signifying Child of the Bear—rises to a height of more than four thousand feet and is the highest summit of the Sandwich range. The writer has repeatedly visited the locality and made himself familiar with the scene by climbing for a prudent distance up the slippery bed of this huge but unworked quarry. Viewed from the Swift river valley, commonly known as the “Great Interval,” at a distance of some four miles by an air-line, the picture is magnificent. The great rock-floor appears as steep as the sides of a church roof, but the feat of climbing it has been successfully accomplished, and what is more astonishing and apparently incredible, several persons have ascended the summit by way of the “Birch Intervale Trail” on the south or Tamworth side, and safely walked down the slide to the foot. It is well that they walked; to run would be fatal, for once running there could be no stopping, and an attempt to put on the brake by lying down would be simply a changed mode of motion, as one would get about two miles of roll, with an accompaniment of bumps better imagined than described. In the exercise of an instinct quite common to many of us, we have quite decided to go down in a sitting posture, with a series of short hitches, which may consume time but will contribute to our peace of mind. A number of ladies have climbed Passaconaway, but none have made use of the rock-toboggan. This is reserved for the new woman.

Flowing from the east flank of Tri-Pyramid mountain and entering the Swift river a mile or more west of the base of Passaconaway is Sabbaday brook. Two miles from its mouth may be seen the finest waterfall in the White Mountains. It is a right-angled fall, the first plunge being to the north, the second to the east. At the foot of the upper fall is a large, bowl-shaped basin, some twelve feet in diameter. At the foot of the lower

fall is another basin, and leading from it is a deep flume cut in solid trap rock. In the white, rushing foam of this flume, in the summer of 1873, the writer caught his first genuine "rainbow trout." The surroundings of this waterfall add a gloomy grandeur to the scene. The deep gorge is enclosed by vertical walls of trap rock, the ascent to the top being up a natural stone stairway, the steps as sharply defined as if cut with a chisel. Some miles further up, the stream has been overwhelmed by extensive land-slides and for a mile or more is entirely buried. The two brooks referred to are mountain streams of the first order, with wide valleys and free water-courses, averaging from two to three rods in width, and flowing, the first for a distance of six and the second for more than ten miles of winding water.

The above, with many other features of great interest in this New Hampshire "garden of the gods" are little known, owing to remoteness of situation and difficulty of access, the distance from the nearest railway at Conway Corner being fifteen miles—the entrance between the frowning walls of Moat mountain and the peak of Chocorua. There is but one road by which to enter or return, and if one seeks a shorter way he must climb over the enclosing mountains. But woe to him who loses the trail, for there are thousands of acres of timber blown flat by hurricanes, the passage of which is next to impossible.

The foregoing, although removed from the immediate surroundings of our story, is given in cumulative support of what has gone before, and as furnishing striking instances of the powerful forces still reserved by nature.

We shall not fail to find along the Merrimack valley at every mile of its course just what we might expect to find, in the light of the previous considerations. To localize the inquiry, we may now see both above and below Amoskeag falls, notably on the west bank, vast mounds of water-worn and water-borne deposits, consisting of sand, gravel and cobble-stones, the latter ranging from a few inches to a foot or more in diameter, and as various

in composition as in size. These accumulations lie many feet above any high water mark of which record or memory remains. To be reckoned in millions of tons, they lie where they were left of old in the rocky peninsulas between the floods. We may find them at greater or less elevations, alternating with deposits of sand, earth or clay, now presenting beautiful banks with differing colored strata, or again in a rude aggregation of unassorted drift. Wherever found, and whether near or remote from existing water-courses, from which many of them are far removed, these terrace-like elevations tell us of the waters that brought them there.

A mile south of Rock Rimmon, passing over an elevated sand-plain, one comes suddenly to the brink of high bluffs, which as surely once looked upon a lake below them as Boar's Head looks upon the sea. The height, the waving contour-line following the shores of bays and inlets, the sunken river beds beyond and the shoals stretching between, all testify to the occupation and conquest of water in that sub-glacial era, of which so little is known, but concerning which so much still remains in records awaiting research and interpretation.

We know in a half-thinking way that a great city occupying the site of ancient Derryfield is built upon sand. How came it here? To this there can be but one answer: It was made in the first instance and fetched here by water, however much it may have since been tossed about by the wind or shovelled about by man. In a similar mood we carelessly tread beneath our feet in the concrete foundations of our public walks the stones worn smooth in the beds of the elder floods. Our forests grow, our harvests thrive upon soil leached and filched from the mountains, while the very walls that give us shelter are built of clay ground in the glacial mills and precipitated in the still waters of glacial lakes.

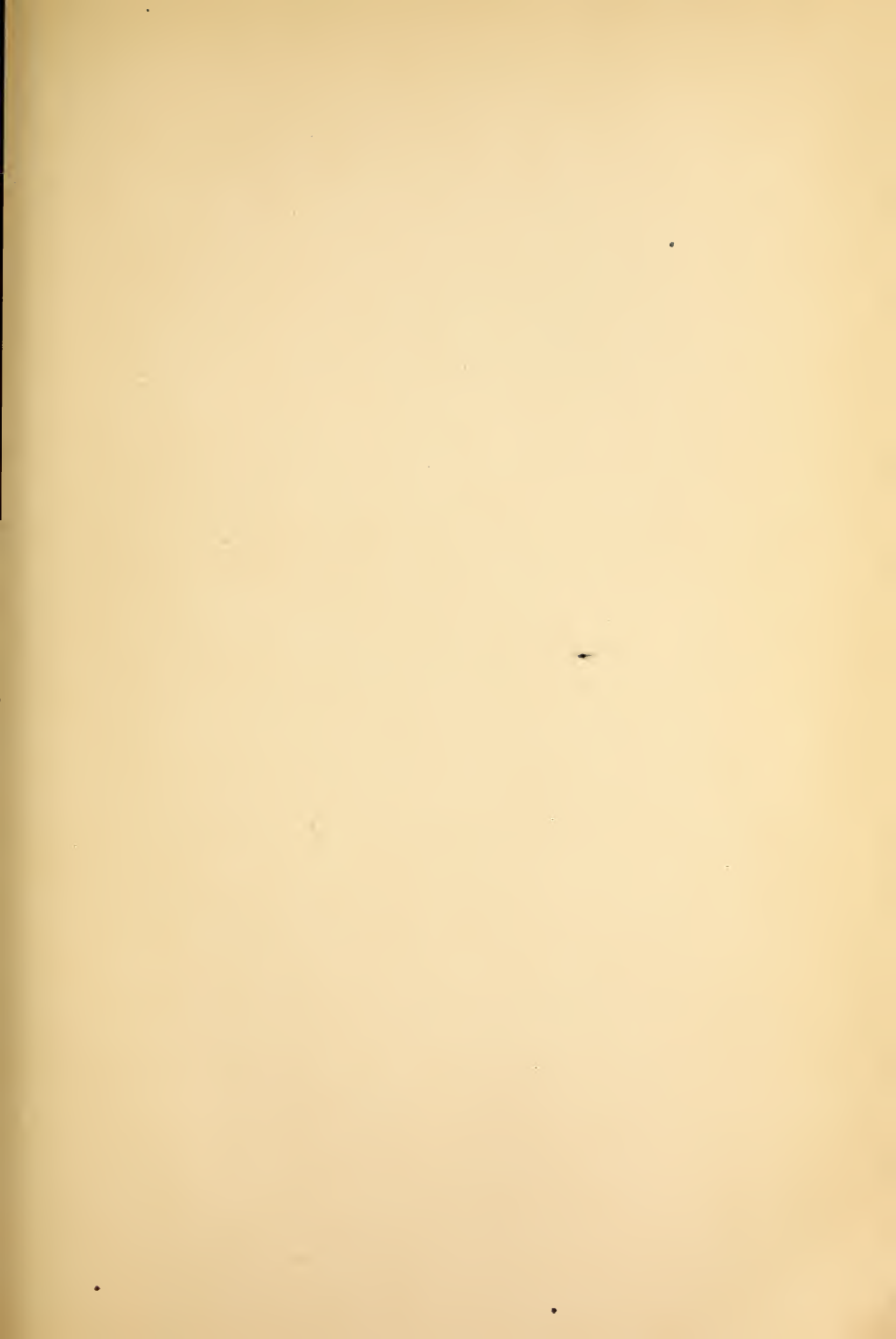
With the approach of summer the thoroughfares to the White Hills will be thronged with pilgrims. In the ceaseless but un-

recognized work carried on in the laboratories of nature, asking only time and patience, how many inconceivable changes have been already wrought. Time and patience—given these what wonders have been achieved in the brief span of human effort ; with these, nature will continue to supplement her tireless work until the hills that remain shall follow those which have gone before. Slowly but surely water is performing its allotted work—the rivers are removing mountains.

Let no false conclusions be drawn from the record, and no theory of unmixed evil be too hastily reached. Nature knows no wrath. Earth, rent and torn in its early struggle with titanic forces, succeeded to a period of rest and preparation. The ordeal through which she passed was not beyond the measure of her endurance, the baptism of water and fire was a consecration to a nobler use. Nothing is sweeter than the memory of hardship and privations passed ; our planet shivered in a wintry night, with rattle of driving sleet, a season of frowning skies, a burden of icy sheets and snow-piled plains ; but in the infinite reaches of time, healed and pacified, there came a spring of grace and glory, a summer of fruitful seed, a harvest of plenty. So, from the womb of appalling danger, has been begotten the last inheritance—LIFE.

In the menacing roar of the thunderous fall, in the rainbow of its mist, and in the sea that swallows all, we seem to behold a glorious trinity of Power, Law and Order ; we bow reverently before the majesty of that Creative Will which walked in darkness upon the face of the primeval deep, which brooded upon the face of the waters.

[A succeeding paper is in preparation, which will deal with added evidences and consider other effects of the epoch under discussion in the foregoing pages. It will form part second of the series and will be paged continuously from the present number. Among the topics reserved for discussion are "The Sand Area," the "Great Clay Beds," "Pot Holes and Rock Wear," the "Devil's Pulpit," etc.]





Contributions

TO THE

History of Old Derryfield,

BY WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

PART SECOND.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



CONTRIBUTIONS^o
TO THE
HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
SOME SPECIAL LOCAL FEATURES

AS PRODUCED BY TORRENTS FROM MELTING ICE-FIELDS, TOGETHER
WITH A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF EARLY FLOODS AND OTHER
ALLIED EVIDENCES OF A GLACIAL EPOCH.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

▲ PAPER READ BEFORE THE
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CHAPTER IV.

ROCKS IN PLACE—BOWLERS—THE SAND AREA—THE GREAT CLAY BEDS
—VEGETABLE SURVIVALS—RHODODENDRON SWAMP—POT HOLES
AND ROCK WEAR, ETC.

Evidences of a former period of volcanic activity in this immediate section are not wholly wanting, but it may be said roundly that there is no such evidence manifesting itself to the untrained eye. We have no volcanic cones, no active or even extinct craters, and no lava beds. Aside from the presence of altered or metamorphic rock, and occasional trap dikes, we are aware of no plutonic material in the region we have described.

The rocks in place within a radius of ten miles, an area extending from the mountains on the west to beyond the water-shed line upon the east—consist generally of mica-schist, gneiss and granite, with the usual variety of quartzites. The principal beds in Derryfield proper are composed of gneiss, or bastard granite, and fine specimens of this archæan rock may be seen in the pillasters of the city hall. Quarries of pure granite are rare in this vicinity, although new ones are being from time to time opened and developed.

We are not without a large representation of travelled blocks, and numerous enormous boulders, which have been transported

from a distance may be seen in the neighborhood. One block, reckoned at not less sixty tons in weight, lies near Ray brook. Ten miles away, in the old settlement of Charmingfare, is one nearly double the former in size. Hundreds of others in assorted bulk are perched here and there in every direction and at all elevations. On Shirley hill, upon the very apex of the crest, are three heavy boulders lying close together, evidently parts of one parent piece, and known far and wide as the "Tipping Rocks." Two of these, weighing many tons each, may be put in motion by the hand of a child; the third could formerly be rocked back and forth with a slight pressure, but the experiments of thousands of visitors, and the efforts of vandals with lever and fulcrum, moved it at last once too much, and it now waits in place some power greater than the hand of man. Several of the larger rock masses are in the vicinity of the falls and some remarkable fragments lie upon the bank of the river, near the great eddy below Amoskeag.

Mere coincidence cannot reasonably be assigned for the very frequent recurrence of the great boulders in doubles or triplets, split apart, and the text-books do not appear to treat of the way in which this has been done, most writers making no allusion to it whatever. This phenomena, however, is so common and characteristic of transported rock-masses, carried for long distances through the agency of ice, that we are impelled to attempt some explanation. It must be conceded that rocks held fast in a moving ice-sheet, or borne upon its surface, must during their journey be subjected to great vicissitudes. A mass beginning with a position on top might end with a place at the bottom, or even be stranded along a lateral moraine. These incidents of its progress would be sufficient to account for the loss of angular projections as well as for the wearing, since they would be more or less rounded by coming in contact with other stones. But these conditions would hardly explain the separation of heavy boulders into two or more fragments. Our solution is that dur-

ing the dissolution of the ice-cap these masses were released and fell headlong, sometimes for great distances, striking the earth with a force sufficient in many instances to shatter them in pieces. This theory would not only answer the question raised but would also account for the varying intervals between the parts of the parent mass. In our field studies we have frequently met with such a rifted fragment and queried as to the whereabouts of its companions. We need hardly add that the evidences of rock-weathering and the accumulation of moss or lichen, even upon the riven surfaces of the boulders alluded to, show the fractures to be of great age, and that they must necessarily be referred to the time of impact at the point of deposition. It is quite easy to make allowance for the character of the surface upon which the rock chanced to strike; the problem of the distance through which it fell we gladly leave to the physicist.

Garnet-bearing gneiss is quite common hereabout, some of the ledges near Rock Rimmon containing good specimens, but probably of no commercial importance. No valuable minerals have ever been found here, so far as we are aware, although beautiful crystals of quartz, felspar, hornblende and tourmaline are encountered, and small quantities of graphite are found in local ledges. Small but finely-polished porphyritic pebbles are found near by in the bed of the Merrimack, brought down from the neighborhood of Moosilauke mountain by way of Baker river and the Pemigewasset, others reaching us by way of the Winnepesaukee. Larger fragments of porphyritic rock are found at various levels, even upon the water-shed ridges, which points to the wide dispersion of this peculiar rock, as we understand it is not found in place nearer than the region of Winnepesaukee lake. The text-books will sufficiently describe the character and trace to their habitat other transported minerals, some of which came to us from the Laurentian hills or even the remote wilds of Labrador.

THE SAND AREA.

Roundly speaking, Derryfield was built upon the sand. Every chink, crack or crevice, every depression is filled with it; plenum is the word. The depth of this vast deposit varies from twelve to twenty or more feet, and the great sloping sand-plains lie on either flank of the river valley. Before the Massabesic water-supply was introduced the people had mainly to rely upon wells, although there were a considerable number of fine springs, some of which are in use at the present day. A copious spring on Hanover square has been walled in and the water conducted in pipes to various points in the heart of the city, so that our citizens have the luxury of cool spring-water throughout the warmer months. An iron fountain in front of the city hall is fed from this supply, where thousands of our thirsty operatives daily slack their thirst. Most of the old wells are now disused or filled up, but in nearly every instance the digging of each well told the same story: First, an excavation through clear sand, both wind-blown and stratified, then smooth and rounded cobble-stones, beneath them coarse, water-bearing gravel, usually over-lying clay or hard-pan. The water-worn stones rest upon the gravel beneath the overlying deposits, precisely as they rested upon the beds of open and flowing streams, in that far-off epoch before the sand-burdened floods buried them.

THE GREAT CLAY BEDS.

As we have before hinted, there are along the course of the Merrimack, to the northward and mainly upon the east bank, a series of beds of very superior brick-clay, so extensive as to be practically inexhaustible. As elsewhere, these deposits are overlaid with a mantle of recent till, gravel, sand and loam. No one familiar with the structure of clay can conceive of its being deposited in rapid water. These clays were laid down in the still waters of ancient lakes, having been ground between the upper and nether mill-stones of the glaciers and transported to the

basins they afterwards occupied. It is true that they no longer occupy anything that resembles a basin, but lie high above the present water-level. But before the bed of the Merrimack became continuous and finally sank to the level of our time, the rock-barriers at Garvin's, Hooksett, Amoskeag and Goffe's falls must have given way, at least sufficiently to drain the lake. The first business of the released water would be to carve a channel through materials of the least resistance, and prodigious quantities of clay went out, possibly to form new deposits elsewhere, leaving the remainder of the beds where they are found to-day.

It is not easy to conceive of the origin of such vast accumulations. We know that the chief ingredient of the finer clays is decomposed felspar—pure kaolin—and we are at no loss to locate this mineral in the almost universal presence of feldspathic rocks in this region, notably granite and gneiss. These rocks, then, supplied the materials, and the very fact that it was yielded in such enormous quantities is an independent witness to the magnitude of those sub-glacial phenomena to which so many of the common facts of to-day are to be referred. The former presence of felspar in excessive quantities in this locality is evidenced by the composition of the rocks in certain abandoned quarries, notably along the Hooksett road, where may now be found remarkably fine crystals of felspar of unusual size.

As to the precise method by which the clays as we know them were in the first instance formed there is scant evidence, and the subject asks for further treatment at the hands of geological experts. Authorities assert, however, that the stones in the ever moving and shifting ice were ground together and that the fine dust thus liberated was transported by water to suitable points of deposit, resulting in beds of clay or earth.

It may further be borne in mind that during and immediately following the final melting of the ice-cap much of the accumulated earth, clay, gravel and stones were left in unstratified deposits, in immense quantities and often of great height, and that

these were attacked, re-transported and the materials re-arranged through the agency of water, still flowing in great volume from the receding ice to the northward. So that when we contemplate the fact that the boulder clay and in fact the great bulk of all unstratified drift was used over and over again, the problem of the origin of the great modern clay beds does not seem obscure.

Prof. Dana says the melting of the great ice-sheet was the cause of mighty floods in the valleys, so vast as not to be compared with those resulting from the breaking up of the ordinary winter. He adds that with the melting of the lower one thousand feet of ice came the principal deposition of the coarser gravel and stones, the material being "heaped pell-mell over the land." This happy phrase accurately describes the condition which we find prevailing to-day in the fields, pastures and plains about us. A map of our farm-lands, drawn upon a scale to give the stone wall division lines, would show an almost inconceivable bulk of this material in single and double walls, while thousands of fields dotted with the familiar rock-heaps, and numberless ravines, by-places and road-side ways serving as unloading places for nameless millions of tons of this "pell-mell" material, yet represent but a very small fraction of the original deposit. These modest monuments of New England thrift and industry give us but a faint conception of the operation of the beneficent forces of nature, which, while they seemed destructive, were making Earth a fit abiding-place for man. We should add that most of the material was at first left unstratified, while that which found its way to lake basins or to shoals and bars in flowing streams would have become stratified, and that is precisely what is found in the region under consideration.

Dana also remarks the coarsely stony character of the upper part of the terrace formation, and concludes that the glacial flood was greatly and suddenly augmented in depth and violence toward the close of the melting period.

In Wright's "Ice Age in North America" the author says: "In the deltas of rivers the sifting power of water may be observed. Where a mountain stream first debouches upon a plain the force of its current is such as to move large pebbles, or boulders even two or three feet in diameter. As the current is checked the particles moved by it become smaller and smaller until only the finest sediment is transported * * * and this is deposited as a thin film over the previous coarse deposit. Upon the repetition of the flood another layer of coarser material is spread over the surface, and so, in successive stages, is built up a series of stratified deposits. Water moving with various degrees of velocity is the most perfect sieve imaginable."

The author reaches many conclusions, specially applicable to the restricted field of our inquiry, which we have only space to epitomize: When a glacier dissolves, the torrents of water arising tear down and distribute as sediment to distant valleys the material accumulated by the slow movement of centuries; that the transportation by water from the front of glaciers is certainly of immense extent; that the glacial débris still remaining is but an insignificant remnant of the total amount transported, and that sub-glacial streams must have sent their turbid currents down through every New England outlet.

Prof. Shaler estimates the total amount of drift in New England and its neighboring terminal moraines at 750 cubic miles, or more than the mass of the White Mountains. If evenly distributed this would make a layer of about sixty-five feet.

Prof. Wright says that New England is gridironed by a system of gravel-ridges deposited by glacial streams, and that in these and in the terminal moraines we may study the skeleton of the continental ice-sheet as intelligently as the anatomist can study the skeleton of a dissected animal.

The same authority says: "The scenes to have been witnessed during the advance of the ice-sheet are as nothing compared with those which must have occurred during its retreat." "During the last stages of the great ice-age, through the months

of July, August and September, warm southerly winds and a glowing sun were combining to dissolve, with utmost rapidity, the vast masses of ice which still lingered in the country. The channels were then compelled to carry off not only the annual precipitation, but the stored-up precipitation which had been accumulating as glacial ice for thousands of years." "These floods along the lines of glacial drainage have left their marks, and their direction and extent can be traced almost as readily as in the case of the present streams."

The careful observer upon our own ground, within thirty minutes walk of the mayor's office, will find sand and gravel terraces one or two hundred feet above the present flood-plain ; and these terraces approximate if they do not accurately mark the highest stage of the closing floods of the ice-age.

VEGETABLE SURVIVALS.

Scattered at not rare intervals throughout this section a few sassafras trees may be found, but they are more frequently met with upon the shore and islands of Massabesic lake. Two specimens of the slippery elm are growing in the fine grove known as Arcadia, northwest of Rock Rimmon and upon the east terrace of the Piscataquog. These are the only specimens of this tree, growing wild, with which we are acquainted in this vicinity. Cedars are not uncommon, and are frequently seen, being more plentiful toward the sea-coast.

These with other curious survivals of a former tropical climate in this latitude, probably closely following the age of ice, are of great significance, and we offer them in cumulative support of the existence of such a period ; and the recorded and published facts concerning the discovery of the remains of tropical animals and plants as far north as southern Greenland, removes our modest assumptions from the charge of improbability. On the other hand we have purposely refrained from giving here a catalogue of survivals of an arctic flora and fauna, which undoubtedly accompanied the age of arctic ice-fields.

RHODODENDRON SWAMP.

About two miles northwest of Amoskeag falls, lying to the east of and near the valley of Black brook, is a great thicket, covering from sixty to eighty acres, and known as Rhododendron or Cedar swamp. A portion of this territory is covered with a thick growth of cedars, and large areas are overgrown with rhododendron. So dense is the cover that its depths are penetrated with difficulty, but it is visited by scores of people whose time and toil are rewarded in securing specimens of this rare and fragrant flower.

POT-HOLES AND ROCK WEAR.

The vicinity of Amoskeag falls, below the present dam, presents fine examples of the well-known but little understood pot-holes, found there in great number. These are of all sizes and depths, from those of a few inches in diameter or groove to those of several feet in width, and of varying depth. The largest example is located high upon the sloping shoulder of a great boss of granite, lying south of the highway bridge, between the two main streams leading from the dam, and overhanging the current. Here may be seen a large excavation running down entirely through the east shoulder of the rock, the rapid water having worn away the ledge beneath, allowing the stone tool or tools which performed the work to drop through into the stream below. This curious hole is nearly circular in form, more than six feet in diameter, and not less than fourteen feet in depth. Since this remarkable excavation was made a large angular fragment of rock has fallen into it and lodged about half-way down, where it is now securely wedged in place. This pot-hole—if, indeed, it be such—offers a notable exception to the remaining members of the group and is a geological puzzle. The top of the rock in which it occurs is high above ordinary flood-mark and has not been completely covered by the waters of any freshet of modern times, with possibly two or three exceptions, and

then for only a few hours at a time. So that this particular excavation must be singled out with confidence as having been formed by a pre-historic stream, flowing at a level very much above the known water-lines of to-day, and in a time so remote as to be conjectural, if not at once referred to a glacial epoch ante-dating that under discussion.

There are some remarkably significant facts connected with the group of pot-holes we are considering. In the first place the larger part of them occur in the bottom or bed-rock ; again, they were found just as they now appear when the first dam was built upon the stream above them. They remain precisely in the form of their first discovery by the early salmon-fishers, not less than two centuries and a half ago. Old residents at the falls unite in the statement that so far as their observation or knowledge extends there has been no change in their number and character. It is altogether probable that under the required conditions pot-holes are somewhere even now being made, but there is not the slightest evidence here of the formation of new ones within the historic period.

Beautiful and symmetrical examples of pot-holes are likewise found at Hooksett and Goffe's falls on the Merrimack, at Kelly's falls on the Piscataquog, and at a point on the latter stream near Arcadia, where there was formerly a dam.

We have examined a pamphlet by Bouvé, entitled "Indian Pot-Holes," in which the writer sets up an ingenious theory as to the manner of their formation. He conceives that some may have been formed by plunging falls, descending from a sufficient height, proceeding from ice-fissures, and continued long enough to produce the effects. He concedes the difficulty of requiring the ice-sheet to remain stationary, but offers nevertheless no other explanation. It is certain that continued plunging falls will excavate remarkable basins in rock-floors upon which they impinge ; these are frequently very symmetrical, and the rock-wear has undoubtedly been in part produced by stones carried

round in the cavity, thus reinforcing the labor of the water. But true pot-holes are so unlike any other rock excavations that they can never be confounded. Their cylindrical form and vertical direction, as well as their peculiar situation, preclude any but a modified acceptance of the theory of Bouvé.

One pot-hole or "giants' kettle," described by Bouvé as in the "form of a cylinder," is sixteen feet deep by five broad. Another has a depth of about forty feet and a diameter of eight to twelve. Much more remarkable than either is his account of two others, found near Archbald, Pennsylvania, which we quote: "The Archbald pot-holes are one thousand feet apart and were both discovered in coal-mining, their bottoms being in the coal bed. When the drift filling them was cleared out, one was found to be thirty-eight feet deep, with a diameter of about fifteen feet at the bottom, increasing to a maximum of forty-two feet and a minimum of twenty-four feet across its top; and the second, the diameter of which is not definitely noted, was about fifty feet deep in rock, with a covering of about fifteen feet of drift."

In his remarkable work previously quoted, Prof. Wright gives this: "On the water-parting between the Merrimack and the Connecticut, there is to be found the dry bed of a river which for a time flowed through a pass from the Connecticut valley into the Merrimack, which is now five hundred feet above the valleys. Here, upon this mountain axis in central New Hampshire, nine hundred feet above the sea, are numerous and large water-worn circular cavities in the rock, technically known as pot-holes, such as are formed in shallow rapids, wherever gravel and pebbles become lodged, first, in some natural slight depression, and then, through the whirling motion given them by the running water, these continue to wear a symmetrical depression so long as the supply of water continues, or until a channel has been cut through. Pot-holes may be seen in the rapids of almost any rocky stream, with the gravel and pebbles, which do the immediate work when set in motion, still partially filling them.

Such pot-holes exist in the anomalous position mentioned in New Hampshire, where no present stream could by any possibility be made to flow. One of them, measured many years ago by Jackson, was eleven feet deep, four and a half feet in diameter at the top, and two feet at the bottom, and when discovered was filled with earth and rounded stones."

The instance referred to above is in Grafton county, between Grafton Centre and East Canaan.

The whole account is no less wonderful than admirable, conforming wholly with what we have independently observed, with the single exception of the reference to "shallow rapids." We have become convinced that pot-holes are rarely if ever formed except at the bottom of deep eddies and whirlpools, where there is set up a continuous and nearly equable circular movement of the water. Their formation in rapid and at once shallow currents could not occur, for the reason that the force of the stream would continually wash down and away the stone tools which might elsewhere undertake the work. Besides, were Professor Wright's assumption true, we should see the making of the characteristic pot-hole going on under our very eyes. But this is precisely what we do not see, and we are unable to assign such examples as have come to our knowledge to any but a remote era and to operations taking place at a very considerable if not great depth of water. It is true that they may be still found in shallow rapids, and even partially filled with pebbles, but the perhaps unintentional inference that they were now in process of making does not appear to be warranted by observed facts.

We venture to set down four important factors in the formation of the true pot-hole, to wit: 1. Sufficient depth of water. 2. A whirling and nearly equable movement of the current. 3. Sufficient length of time. 4. Varying hardness of the rock attacked, and hardness of the excavating tool. Under these varying conditions the differing features of pot-holes, wherever found and whether single or in groups, may be accounted for.

With reference to more common examples of rock-wear, these may be found at the various falls in this section to which allusion has been made, and no finer instances of the action of running water are afforded this side of the upper Ammonusuc. At Amoskeag this is exhibited upon a grand scale, and in a spring freshet the rapids below the falls are not matched in grandeur elsewhere in New Hampshire. Here the evidence is overwhelming as to the former existence of a rocky barrier, holding back the water in a great lake basin, extending as far north as Hooksett. Beyond that point there is equally conclusive evidence of the existence of two or more great lakes stretching northward, with rock-dams at Garvin's and Sewall's falls, and another and final barrier at Franklin, where the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee unite. Further reference to examples of rock-wear performed by pre-historic streams, and the part played by glacial dams in the stupendous terrestrial drama, may be found in the succeeding chapter.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT — GLACIAL DAMS, ETC.

After what has been brought before us in preceding pages our readers will not be surprised at the introduction of another witness to the series of events occurring in past ages, of which no written evidence is obtainable and concerning which tradition is and must be forever silent. With the admission of the claim for the presence of quaternary or even tertiary man, we acquire no new source of information, and may look for no addition aid from any assumed living contemporaries. The science of anthropology has kept pace with other kindred lines of investigation, and a consensus of conclusions in this department of inquiry leads us to hope for no enlightenment from a race of savage men, scarcely less brutal in their instincts than the wild beasts with which they contended. As heretofore, our reliance must be wholly upon evidence put upon record by the operations of natural forces—records which have fortunately been so enduring as to survive the ravages of time in the vast lapse which has succeeded.

We turn, then, with undisguised satisfaction, to the testimony given by a most remarkable and almost unique example of rock-wear performed by a pre-historic stream, located in our own immediate neighborhood, in the adjoining town of Bedford, and commonly known as the "Devil's Pulpit." With the exception of a brief and inaccurate allusion in Savage's "History of Bedford," we are not aware that any account has ever been published or any accurate description attempted. How little importance was attached to this phenomena, and how absolutely void of significance it was regarded no longer ago than 1851, is shown by Savage's reference, which we append.

The historian says : "There are some objects of curiosity worthy of note. On the west line of Bedford, near Chestnut

hills, is a vast fissure or opening in a mighty mass of rock, apparently made by some convulsion of nature ; over the precipice thus formed is a fall of water some 200 feet into the gulf below. Here are found several excavations in the solid rock, sufficiently large to contain several persons, and one of them, bearing some resemblance to a pulpit, has given name to the place ; at the bottom there is always a small pool of water, where, in the hottest day, the warmth of the sun scarcely penetrates. As one stands on the verge of this tremendous precipice, emotions of sublimity will be awakened ; and any lover of nature, who should find leisure on a pleasant day, would find himself well paid by a visit to this wild and romantic spot."

About nine miles from Manchester, as the bird flies, or nearly twelve by the highway, the "convulsion of nature" referred to is found upon the farm of Mr. Clinton French. Our first visit to this locality was more than twenty years ago, when it may be said to have been in a state of nature. Since that time an increasing number of visitors suggested to the owner the idea of making it more accessible to the general public, and with this in view he caused to be constructed a good carriage road leading from the highway to the Pulpit. Convenient paths were made, plank walks laid where necessary, and a substantial stairway built, so that the leading points of interest can be easily reached. A turnpike gate guards the entrance and a small toll-fee is exacted, sufficient to reimburse the owner for his care and outlay.

The road descends to the level of a wet run, which it crosses, and the Pulpit is located in an old pasture a short half-mile from the highway. The swampy run is the source of a small brook, entering upon the extreme left, and a still smaller stream, which is frequently dry during the summer months, enters upon the extreme right of the Pulpit. The direction of this curiosity is west by south from the city hall, lying to the south and some distance west of the Uncanoonucks and east and south-east of

Joe English. Between these mountains and their contiguous highlands is a deep, well-defined valley or basin, generally trending north and south, and for much of its course more than two miles broad. Standing upon the height of land near the French homestead this great valley extends in either direction as far as the eye can reach, the stretch to the southward forming such a remarkable depression as to at once suggest the idea of an old lake basin, and the contour of the country is such as to entirely favor that assumption. From the near highlands is an uninterrupted view of the valley for certainly not less than twelve miles, and the scene from the point of view looking towards the sharp southern escarpment of Joe English is one of surpassing loveliness, aside from a consideration of its more striking and suggestive features. Another fine view of the extension of this valley northward may be had at Dunbarton village, looking west.

In following the half-mile carriage way to the bottom of a lateral valley, at nearly a right-angle with the larger basin, one comes suddenly and without any manner of warning upon the brink of an abrupt and forbidding chasm in the ledge. This is the opening to the famous Devil's Pulpit. It is neither more nor less than a water-worn gorge in solid granite, extending in a west by south course for about a half mile in nearly a straight line. In width the gorge varies but little and will average from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. At the head of the chasm is a fifty foot wall of rock, the cliffs upon either side maintaining this altitude for from forty to sixty rods, gradually lowering until the level of the valley plain is reached. The whole of this imposing rock-fissure has been eroded by the action of water, as the evidence conclusively shows the former existence here of a long-continued and powerful stream. The main fall plunged over the precipice, causing a whirlpool below sufficiently violent to excavate the bed-rock in a great circular cavity, worn apace with the depth eroded, so that instead of there being found the usual bowl-shaped pool or basin the floor was level with the bottom of the cliff. The height of successive stages of water is

distinctly marked by great semi-circular grooves worn into the face of the wall ; of these not less than five are shown, each from fifteen to twenty inches vertical diameter, and from three to five feet apart. The section directly above the base, to a height of more than twelve feet, is eaten in back of the vertical line for a considerable distance, and high upon the front of the cliffs the granite plainly shows the wear of the great churning movement of the whirlpool.

At the immediate left of the main plunge the action of the water is even more remarkable. Here has been sculptured out a huge stone chamber many feet in diameter ; hanging midway is an enormous hulk of rock detached from the cliff ; the cavity beneath this has been likewise eaten away, and an extending flange of rock between the lower chamber and the main fall is smoothly worn and polished, standing up edgewise like a stone knife-blade. The hanging rock above described is the " Devil's Pulpit," and its gloomy and mysterious origin must have seemed a sufficient excuse for the name bestowed by some superstitious godfather. The vertical height of the wall at the centre of the cataract is a little less than fifty feet, but the out-crop of the ledges above on either side is some feet higher ; the width immediately over the fall is thirty-six and at the base from thirty-one to thirty-seven feet, with a forward elongation of fifty-three. The whole mass of rock eroded and removed at this point will be seen to have been enormous. With the exception of the supply from melting snows or occasional heavy rainfalls no water now flows over the cliff and for the greater part of the year there is but an insignificant drizzle.

At the left of the Pulpit there is a high, protruding mass of rock, forming the south wall of the upper gorge, and at the foot of the projection lie heavy masses of rock, thrown down from the cliff above, the water having worn away the supporting ledge beneath. These fallen rocks now have trees of considerable size growing upon them. At various other points along the cañon there are other great heaps of fallen rock ; some of these lie,

curiously enough, midway of the glen, showing conclusively, if other evidence were needed, that the whole area between the enclosing walls was carved out of a solid rock-bed by the action of water. The upper gorge is sixty feet wide by ninety-four in length.

The foregoing, however, is but the beginning of a series of wonders. Seventy-eight feet from the upper fall is "No-Bottom Pool." Unlike some other so-called bottomless pits, this is well named. We made an attempt to probe it in the autumn of 1896, reaching a depth of seventeen feet without difficulty with an iron probing-rod of that length, but the bottom seemed as far off as ever. Mr. French informed us that, in company with others, he some years ago penetrated the pool, with birch poles spliced together, to a depth of forty feet, without finding bottom. This pool is fifteen feet in diameter, is nearly choked up with *débris*, among which are several logs firmly wedged horizontally, and is filled to the brim with water. If this excavation is a pot-hole it is certainly the most remarkable example in New England and fairly parallels the largest known anywhere. It is, however, possible that the bed-rock at this point has been worn through, affording an entrance into what geologists describe as a fault. The question can only be determined by a thorough examination by a properly equipped scientific expedition. So far as observed it appears to have all the characteristics of true pot-holes. It is circular, vertical, and at the top fifteen feet in diameter.

The same authority informed us of his discovery of another excavation near the foot of the stairway, in which no bottom was reached at a depth of twenty feet. Its existence would not now be suspected, as it is entirely filled up and covered with earth and stones; and it is altogether likely there are others which have similarly escaped observation. These instances are sufficiently wonderful to invite scientific exploration.

A few rods below, occupying a lower level, is a second gorge, with a twenty-six foot wall, and a basin below thirty feet in diam-

eter. The supporting side-walls are from fifteen to thirty-two feet vertical height. Still lower along the cañon, and at varying intervals, are other pools and basins, some of them many feet in depth, and in diameter much larger than those described. At all of these points, and high upon the front of the lateral walls upon either side, is exhibited the same evidence of water-erosion, as distinctly mapped upon the granite leaves as if drawn upon sheets of modern card-board.

At the extreme left of the upper fall, separated from it by high, protruding masses of rock, and flowing at a little lower level, is the run-brook before referred to, which courses through the entire length of the gorge, entering the sunken valley below. This brook has at first a winding and steep descent, and goes trickling along the bed of the cañon, broken in its course by a series of beautiful cascades and miniature waterfalls, with many fine pools and basins, some of them quite large and symmetrical, with carved rock channels intervening. The brook itself, however, as we know it to-day, is utterly incompetent to produce even these minor but attractive features, the volume of water being insufficient to account for them. The stream ran down for a considerable distance independently, until it coalesced with the main current from the upper right hand fall.

But this brook affords another and striking feature to which we are impelled to direct attention. Just above the point of its entrance, upon a level ledge, ten or twelve feet higher than any conceivable stage of water within modern times, is a well-defined and undoubted pot-hole, whose age must certainly be referred to the same period as that of the gorge itself. As will appear hereafter, it is important to remember that after a course of several miles the water of this brook finds a way to the Souhegan, through the extension of the valley southward.

There is, almost of course, the inevitable Devil's Oven, the interior blackened with smoke, the most reasonable and obvious inference being that His Bedford Majesty united in his person the functions of preacher, sculptor and cook.

The foregoing description of the Devil's Pulpit, although extended, is inadequate when viewed from the stand-point of its importance as a factor in the measurement of geological time or the value of its testimony to the stupendous work performed by water in a distant age; and the preparation of this paper was undertaken partly with the hope that the attention of geological experts might be enlisted in explaining its further relations to the general subject of glacial phenomena.

We now find established, by evidence as ample as it is convincing, four prime facts: 1. A remarkable example of water erosion upon a grand scale. 2. The dry bed of a once powerful and long-continued stream. 3. That the stream was fed mainly by water from melting ice-fields. 4. That there is no evidence of the existence of any stream capable of performing the work within the historic period.

It must further be concluded that a stream of great volume flowed at the same time through the great north and south valley to which allusion has been made, and that extensive sections of this valley were occupied by one or more great lakes. It only remains to corroborate the conclusions reached by citations from admitted authorities. The following extract from Wright's "Ice Age in North America" will well support the views advanced, and at the same time afford an impressive example of the part played by glacial dams. Prof. Wright's account is based upon detailed surveys by Mr. Upham, the results of which are published in the New Hampshire Geological Reports:

"The Contoocook river now empties into the Merrimack a little above Concord and flows in a direction north-northeast. The present outlet was, towards the close of the glacial period, obstructed by ice some time after it had melted off from the southeastern portion of the valley. During that period a lake was held in the portion of the valley freed from ice, at a height sufficient to turn the drainage temporarily to the south and southeast. At first the drainage was over the water-shed in Rindge,

through Ashburnham and Winchendon, Mass., and thence into the Connecticut. The reality of this line of drainage is evidenced by the extensive kames and gravel deposits extending from the Contoocook valley through the towns of Rindge and and Winchendon."

This evidence is as interesting as the facts are remarkable, but that which follows is to us of more absorbing interest, since it reinforces our assumption of a great water-way, fed from the the same sources, and stretching southward immediately west of the Dunbarton ridge and the Uncanoonucks. Our authority continues :

"When the ice had withdrawn a little further north, an outlet was open to the southeast into the Souhegan river, and thence into the Merrimack. The evidence here is also conclusive that, for a period, a stream of water eighty feet deep poured through this pass, and the lake formed in front of the ice was in its greatest extent thirty miles long, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth. The evidence of this remains in delta terraces at that level formed at various points where streams came into the lake."

Here, then, we have high testimony to the existence of other ice-fed streams and lakes nearly at our own door, distinctly corroborative of the claims heretofore advanced. We are unable to determine whether any portion of the current of this great water-course contributed to swell the tremendous torrent which rushed down through the gorge of the Devil's Pulpit. It is certain, however, that the outlet of this lateral valley opened into the great Contoocook lake, finally finding its way into the Merrimack ; and it is altogether probable that the enormous water-supply required was derived wholly from the glacial sheet which still hung upon the summit and flanks of the Uncanoonucks.

We are able to add an additional link to the chain of evidence already presented, in the existence of extensive clay-beds at the site of the lake referred to. Before the day of railroads these deposits were extensively worked, as many as twenty million of

brick being made in a single year. These were hauled to Reed's ferry and transported down the Merrimack to Lowell. In the famous Manchester and Milford Railroad hearing a witness testified that he had clay enough upon his farm to build another city as large as Manchester. Much other testimony to the same effect sufficiently demonstrates an immense deposition of clay in the basin of this ancient lake.

For the present we reluctantly draw the curtain upon the series of scenes presented, some description of which has been attempted in these opening chapters. For the most part there has been little exhibiting nature in her gentler moods, having thus far witnessed her more terrible yet fascinating aspects. It is still reserved to modern science to continue the investigation, to add to the already vast store of accumulated facts, and by its method of patient investigation and research interpret for us other problems which await solution. We confidently abide the future; the spirit of inquiry, the interrogating attitude of the age, made not less but more reverent by its courage, assure to us further and perhaps more astounding revelations.

Time and circumstances permitting, some following chapters will be devoted to the "Flora and Fauna" of Derryfield and its contiguous territory.



Contributions

TO THE

History of Old Derryfield,

BY WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

PART THIRD.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE LOCAL FLORA AND FAUNA.

BRIEF BOTANICAL SKETCH—EVIDENCES OF ARCTIC LIFE—PARTIAL
LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS—WILD ANIMALS,
BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, ETC.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE
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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD.

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CHAPTER VI.

BRIEF BOTANICAL SKETCH—EVIDENCES OF ARCTIC LIFE—PARTIAL LIST
OF TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS.

All plants are animals, minus the power of locomotion. This lack is in large measure supplied by their wonderful power of adaptation, and in the myriad methods of dispersion by which they really move. Having neither wings nor feet, they do not walk but contrive to be transported. They lie in wait for the wind upon which they ride; lakes and rivers bear them from shore to shore, from mountain to plain, and ocean currents waft them to friendly or inhospitable coasts. They hide in the depths of earth and lurk in the crannies of rocks; they cling to claws and talons of bird or beast, and with deceitful simulation procure themselves to be swallowed, that peradventure they shall be cast out upon propitious soil, to await their resurrection morn. We behold everywhere this curious paradox of the plant-world, incapable of motion and yet migratory; and we may well look with amazement upon the exercise of this marvellous instinct which enables plants, under all the countless mutations of climate and soil, to reproduce and perpetuate their kind.

The word extinct, written after the names of vegetable forms which no longer exist, need not here concern us. That this

was once the home of a pre-historic flora is not open to question, but our limits forbid more than this mere allusion, leaving the imagination to supply the details of that first world-garden whose leaves fell and whose flowers faded unseen.

We do not design to add to our description an account of the large number of trees, shrubs, flowers or weeds, not indigenous, but introduced by accident or design, and the writer's limitations preclude any attempt at a scientific botanical essay. From an unpublished "History of Andover," New Hampshire, we venture to make the following extract: "The dwarf willow and white birch were probably our earliest trees, succeeding lichens and mosses, after the climate of the ice-age of this region became sufficiently ameliorated to allow a growth of shrubs. The dwarf willow now grows at the extreme north part of Spitzbergen, within eight degrees of the Arctic pole, and the white birch appears near the north cape of Norway."

To the foregoing we are tempted to add the Norwegian pine, the mountain cranberry, and the hardy highland blueberry. It is probable that the hemlock, the pines, firs, spruces and hackmatacks, with their congeners, came next, followed later by the remaining deciduous trees which are with us to-day. The little willow, now found growing in cold land, is the descendant of its dwarf ancestor referred to. For thousands of years the struggle for life went on, the law of the survival of the fittest prevailing in this as in other organic kingdoms, until the rich covering of our hill slopes and mountain crests, and the deeper soil of plain, valley and meadow gleamed with verdure. Beneath the forest and field growth of to-day the fallen generations lie, in their decay enriching a soil which had scantily served their wants.

We share with others a deep regret at the destruction, almost extermination, of our forest trees; throughout nearly the entire area of central and southern New Hampshire there are roundly no old growth trees remaining, while the great timber tracts of Coös are attacked year after year, its wooded acres despoiled by the axe of the lumberman. Appeals and protests have been

made in vain ; lovers of nature have bewailed the rapid razing of our mountain groves, on the æsthetic ground of disfigurement and consequent loss of attraction to the summer tourist. But these sentimental appeals have no effect upon the lumber kings who have possessed themselves of our fair heritage. We must first create an educated public sentiment, resting upon grounds of public interest, and powerful enough to invoke the strong arm of the state. To accomplish this it must be shown that the denudation of the mountain slopes is a distinct menace to the property and lives of our citizens. A paid employé has written and caused to be printed in one of our city dailies an article in apology and defence of the lumber interest. This was evidently inspired by the unexampled freshet of the spring of 1896, which involved wide-spread disaster, a burdensome interruption to public travel, and a financial loss in the state of more than a million dollars. The writer says the unprecedented and rapid rise of the mountain tributaries was owing to a warm sun acting upon reserves of snow ; that the exposed slopes were coated with ice, and that the melting snow, reinforced by rain, sped unchecked into the valleys. This was all true ; but he did not tell us how the slopes became bare and ice-covered, nor did he suggest that if the protecting timber-fringe had been allowed by the lumber magnates to stand upon the steep flanks of the White Hills, that the disastrous freshet of March would have been averted. We utter this warning, at the risk of its being considered out of place, anxious only to contribute to public enlightenment upon a theme which must soon compel attention. The eyes of our great manufacturing interests already look askance toward the north, and their ears are primed to hear the roar of advancing floods. It has already become a question of self-protection, and efficient action is to-day imperatively needed.

Without further digression, we proceed at once to present a list of the more common trees and shrubs now to be found in or near this locality, a list necessarily incomplete, adding occasional observations concerning them ;

White Pine, *Pinus strobus*. This magnificent tree, which in colonial days alone had the honor of being marked with the broad arrow of King George, formerly grew in great abundance in this neighborhood, especially along the river and brook valleys. Forty years ago great pines flourished in what are now compact portions of the city, along the ravines, and upon Ray, Mile, Christian, Cemetery, and Cohas brooks, while the various highways were lined with primitive forests. A group of huge pines occupied a ravine on the south of Granite street, now the site of wholesale warehouses, and more than fifty years ago the children of the "cold-water army," in what was known as the Washingtonian movement, held a picnic in this grove. A little later the children of the Unitarian sunday-school, not standing in fear of ghosts, enjoyed a picnic in the then beautiful grove of the Valley cemetery; in both these celebrations the writer was an interested and hungry participant.

Pitch Pine, *Pinus rigida*. Fifty years ago the sand-plains of Derryfield were covered with a dense growth of these trees, extending over large areas to the north, south and east, as well as upon the plains west of the river. Nearly the whole section not actually built upon or under tillage, was invaded by pines. The growth reached to Lowell street, immediately back of the first high school building, over nearly all the territory east of Pine, and rabbits were hunted and trapped in what is now Tremont common. Parker was murdered in the pines just east of Beech street, and a man tired of living in the woods hung himself on Monument square.

Norway or Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*. This beautiful variety was once not uncommon, but is now rarely seen hereabout. It is remarkably free from knots and grows "as straight as a loon's hind-leg."

White Spruce, *Abies alba*. Formerly existing upon Bald hill and the Uncanoonucks, but now exterminated.

Black Spruce, *Abies nigra*. Never plentiful here, and now scarce, growing only as a shrub.

Balsam Fir, *Abies balsamea*. A graceful and symmetrical tree, formerly adorning our hill and mountain crests, but now very rare, being brought here from a distance to supply the demand for Christmas trees.

Hemlock, *Abies Canadensis*. This extremely beautiful tree is still common in moist woods, in plateau ravines, and upon the higher ridges. But the once great hemlock groves bearing fine specimens of the old-growth giants, have long since disappeared. It may not be generally known that the trunk of a full-grown hemlock yields a bitter, resinous gum, which has never become popular for chewing purposes. One of our earliest recollections is the gathering of materials for hemlock-brooms for one of our grandmothers.

Juniper or Ground Hemlock, *Juniperus communis*. This low, creeping shrub prevails in open woods and dry pastures; the more arid the soil the better it seems to flourish, and a field or pasture attacked by it is doomed, as nothing else can grow upon the ground it covers. This pasture-pest seldom reaches a height of more than two feet, while single shrubs are frequently more than twelve feet in diameter. Axe and fire supply the only remedy, and must be used without stint. It is the vegetable octopus of creation.

Rock or Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharinum*. With the exception of scattered groves and single specimens, this valuable tree has disappeared, although never sufficiently plentiful here to encourage the manufacture of maple sugar; but a few thousands are fortunately growing as shade-trees.

White or Soft Maple, *Acer dasycarpum*. This variety grows abundantly in moist lands, and is still common perhaps because it has little value.

Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*. This extremely beautiful tree favors wet lands, but flourishes at considerable elevations. Its scarlet blossoms offer to the eye one of the earliest and most grateful promises of spring.

Striped Maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. This member of the

maple family is commonly known as Moosewood, and is encountered in low woods.

Mountain Maple, *Acer spicatum*. This was formerly common but is now infrequently seen.

Swamp Maple. This variety we thus christen independently, as the authorities do not aid us. It is undeniably a maple, but bears a large single-winged seed vessel, while all the text books assign a double-winged pod to the maple and make mention of no other. We have observed another variety which produces a double seed-pod, the winged halves of which are almost invariably shed single. This curious habit is not referred to by the authorities. We dismiss the maples by observing that among living specimens of these trees those of first or ancestral growth in Derryfield can be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

White Oak, *Quercus alba*. These were very common in this locality, but have now largely gone the way of the rock maples, alike hewn and consumed, their diminished successors occupying the scrub lands. An ancient oak, a relic of the native woods, still stands in the southwestern quarter of Concord square, and a few others similarly survive. A very fine specimen stands on the south side of Milford beyond Carroll street, and here and there are others at wide intervals.

Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*. This was the rail-splitting, stave-making tree of our ancestors, in the days of hand-made barrels and casks. Though formerly plentiful and attaining a great size, from sixty to eighty feet, good specimens have become as rare as cooper-shops.

Scrub Oak, *Quercus illicifolia*. This little tree, scarcely more than a shrub, supplants a once nobler growth and like many another worthless thing flourishes.

Beech, *Fagas ferruginea*. This strikingly handsome forest tree is fast disappearing, noble specimens being extremely rare. None miss it more sadly than the squirrels, the harvest of nuts supplying them with food. Gone are the ancient groves through which the wild turkey stalked ; gone are the initials of colonial

lovers, rudely carved upon the smooth and mottled trunks. Civilization has brought us much, but of how much have we been robbed?

Elm, *Ulmus Americana*. The elm is still flourishing, growing wild about us in all directions, and native and transplanted specimens of great size are numerous. We cannot be too grateful for the wise forethought which resulted in the fine avenues of shade elms which now adorn our older thoroughfares.

White Birch, *Betula populaefolia*. The ancient growth is but a memory, having gone with the canoe of the Indian, but the birches are so persistent and prolific that their diminished representatives are still seen on every hand. We add to the above the Grey, Silver, Red, and Yellow or Golden Birch. Whole generations have gone to peg and toothpick-mills, and countless cords to the wood-yards. One would now stand in amazement before a birch large enough to furnish bark in one piece to make a canoe fifteen feet long. There is said to be a golden birch in Andover with a circle of shade large enough to seat five hundred people.

Black Birch, *Betula lenta*. This is not uncommon and may be recognized by the aromatic flavor of the twigs. The larger trees were formerly made into table-tops, which may still be found in old farmhouse kitchens, and also supplied hand-made yokes and other wares of husbandry.

Brown or Basket Ash, *Fraxunis sambucifolia*. Once common but now met only as scattered trees. The White, Prickly, and Mountain Ash are now scarce. The ash is undesirable as a shade tree, the leaves coming late and going early.

Chestnut, *Castanea vesca*. This tree grew and still grows in all directions, and flourished in such profusion as to cause the whole section hereabout, including all the adjoining towns, to be known as the "Nutfield country," long before permanent settlements were made. Many extensive groves have been swept away and the forests culled for material for fence-posts and railroad ties, the work of extermination still proceeding. The near

extinction of our nut-bearing trees will soon deprive us of the red and grey squirrel.

Hickory, *Carya alba*. In addition to the Shagbark there were several other nut-bearing varieties once numerous. The great value of the wood for fuel, as well as the demand for its use in wood-working arts, have contributed to its practical extinction in this locality. Doubtless, God could make a better nut than the hickory, but doubtless God never did.

Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*. This is still common in open pastures and along roadside ways. The outer bark of the nut was extensively used by our grandmothers in dying wool. The writer well remembers wearing the brown home-spun.

Poplar or American Aspen, *Populus tremuloides*. Formerly quite common, now comparatively infrequent. The bass wood is still here and still valueless.

The Black Cherry is frequently seen in open fields and pastures. This is the "rum-cherry" of our spirit-loving forefathers, bad imitations of which are sold to-day in various rum-holes. There is also a wild red cherry and the choke-cherry. A great many boys have not died by drinking milk after eating freely of the latter fruit.

There are still a number of varieties of the genus Willow, including the Osier or Basket Willow. The common willow is undoubtedly doomed to immortality, as it is impossible to destroy a tree that will grow without roots and flourish after death.

A Wild Plum, *Prunus Americana*, formerly grew in plenty but is now rare.

Other varieties of trees, both native and introduced, will suggest themselves to the reader, such as the alders, elders, leatherwood, mountain sumach, horn beam, leverwood, etc.

The group of shrubs is large, but we must content ourselves with a mere mention of the more common examples: We still have the white-rod or withe-wood, the fence-mender of the old-time farmer; the witch-hazel, curious and interesting in its habit

of late flowering, the tawny yellow blossoms surrounding the ripe seed-pods, which like miniature howitzers discharge their contents to an incredible distance; the button-bush, swamp and highland huckleberry, blueberry, high and low blackberry, red and black raspberry, thimble-berry, hardhack, iron-weed, highland and swamp laurel, sheep laurel or lamb-kill, cornel, poison sumach or dogwood, bayberry, sweet fern, swamp and sweet brier rose, skunk currant; creeping, bush and climbing poison ivy, thorn-bush, etc.. The number of shrubs omitted probably largely exceeds the number above enumerated.

The grasses, native and introduced, now number more than thirty varieties.

We append a partial list of additional flowering and non-flowering plants: Wild grape, clematis, woodbine, cranberry, May-flower, club and tree-club moss, columbine, true and false Solomon's seal, checkerberry, partridge berry, sarsaparilla, cardinal flower, arrowhead, pipsissewa, the blue closed, five-fingered and fringed gentian, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Indian tobacco, bunch berry, skunk cabbage, fire-weed, pyrola, gold-thread, garget, pitcher-plant, mullein or the American velvet plant, purple and yellow lady's slipper, several sorts of milk-weed, St. John's wort, white and pink yarrow, pearl everlasting, cinquefoil, yellow, and sour or narrow leaved dock, nettle, sweet flag, cat-tail, white water-lily, cow-lily, pickerel weed, flower de luce, blue flag, blue-eyed and star-grass; yellow, and red or tiger lilies, many varieties of violets, the rushes, the thistles, purslane, robin-run-round, pig-weed, called in the south lamb's quarter and used for greens; burdock, screw-stem, self-heal, wild morning glory, smartweed, purple orchis, spring and fall dandelion, wild sunflower, daisy or white weed, black-eyed-Susan or ox-eye daisy, horsetail, many species of goldenrod, several members of the aster group, spearmint, peppermint and other square-stems, pennyroyal, motherwort, thoroughwort, elecampane, wild buckwheat, artichoke, garden wormwood, formerly supposed to be necessary to digest

new rum and prevent nausea ; ragweed, accused of causing hay-fever ; primroses, plaintain, snake's head, buttercup, cowslip, wild pink, chickweed, Indian mallow, field and wood sorrel, twin Linnæa, jewel weed, may weed, touch-me-not, deadly nightshade, wild carrot, wild parsnip, wild strawberry, yellow gerardia, etc. Besides these and many others we have lovage, liverwort, sweet Sicily, baneberry, joint-weed, bind-knot weed, vervain, skull-cap, hoarhound, crowfoot, horse-radish, mustard, blue harebell, wild honeysuckle, colt's-foot, tansy, bell wort, queen of the meadow, and others unnamed but not unknown. Of parasitic plants we have the curious form known as the "Dodder." We have also growing here the dog-tooth violet, which is really a lily, as well as several native orchids, among them the so-called Lady's Tresses, the pink *Arethusa*, and the most exquisitely beautiful flower of our wild collection, the *Pogonia ophioglossoides*.

For a full list of ferns and cryptogamic plants we refer the reader to the text-books, since any attempt to array them here would be a servile reproduction. Should our brief and inadequate account serve to arouse in others a love of forest and field lore we shall be contented ; and we venture to indulge the hope that some one better fitted will soon prepare an elaborate and more exhaustive monograph of our local flora.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WILD ANIMALS OF DERRYFIELD.

It requires no severe exercise of the imagination to associate the presence of arctic animals with an arctic climate. During the rigor of the glacial epoch there is little room for doubt that the arctic fox, reindeer and polar bear roamed over the plains and that the seal and walrus were found upon the coast. It is equally certain that other forms, partly owing to the absence of food, became extinct, their embedded bones alone remaining. Among these extinct types were the mastodon and woolly elephant. At the same time a great exodus of animals took place to the south, fleeing before the threatening advance of the great ice-sheet, again returning as the ice retreated.

The Panther or Puma, *Felis concolor*. This ferocious and dangerous animal once lurked in our forests, and was occasionally killed by the early hunters and trappers. Almost alone of all others, this beast had no fear of man, who at any time was liable to be attacked. A panther was killed in Pittsfield some years before the settlement of the town, in 1770. A party of hunters came up from Durham, through what was then an unbroken wilderness, after a pack of wolves which had been killing their sheep. There had been a snow-fall, hardened with a firm crust, over which new snow had fallen, so that travelling was good and the wolves easily tracked. These hardy men followed the trail over the summit of Catamount. Here night came on, and being tired with the long tramp the party, three in number, went to sleep upon a ledge. When preparing breakfast the next morning they discovered an enormous panther watching them as he laid crouched upon the limb of an oak. The three men fired simultaneously and the animal fell dead. This incident, the details of which were given to us by Mr. John C. French,

gave rise to the name of "Catamount," a considerable eminence to the east of the village. Some confusion has long prevailed and still exists concerning the panther, his true habitat being Asia and Africa, while his cousin in our continent is limited to South America, the Mexican Cordilleras and the Rocky Mountains, and is otherwise known as the puma or cougar. Its present range is probably from Texas to Patagonia, but there is no doubt that it was formerly wider and more northerly. In North America it has been in the east generally known as the catamount, and in the west as the painter.

Wild Cat or Bay Lynx, *Felis catus*. This variety is also dangerous and will sometimes attack man. It is known in the vernacular as the "bob-tail," and is a very ugly customer at close quarters. Before Manchester became a city, the highway leading to Goffe's falls ran through thick woods for nearly the whole distance. A man was hauling a load of wood into town, accompanied by a small dog, and after reaching a point near the Valley cemetery, a wild-cat came out of the woods and attacked the dog. The driver took a round four-foot stick of wood from his load and killed the cat, bringing the carcass into town, where it was for some time on exhibition in a window of the old town house, and the writer well remembers seeing it. They were in the early days quite common, but are now seldom seen, though occasionally encountered to this day. Only last September the writer with his nephew heard the wailing, long-drawn and lonesome cry of a lynx, probably calling for its mate. This was in the thick woods of Tamworth, sixty miles away, but in a short half-day journey these wild-cats might make a honeymoon trip to Derryfield Park.

Canada Lynx or Loupcervier, *Felis Canadensis*. This is an extremely shy little animal, not prone to attack man or beast unless driven to a corner. It is also popularly known as a wild-cat, and was once common here.

Wolf, *Canis occidentalis*. None have been seen here outside of a menagerie for a hundred years; before that time they had

to be reckoned with, especially in winter when food was scarce. These destructive beasts were persistently hunted by early settlers, and large numbers were trapped or shot, each capture at once ridding the settlement of an enemy and giving the captors a valuable pelt. The writer has never seen a wolf but has met an old gentleman who saw one in his boyhood. He said they looked at each other for a minute; the boy then threw up his hands, yelled and ran towards home, and the wolf ran the other way. The cowardly nature of wolves and their habit of hunting in packs is well known.

Wolverine, *Gulo luscus*. This diminutive, carnivorous glutton has been supposed to be not nearer to us than Michigan, but on the authority of the late William Little this animal was once in New Hampshire and had been seen in Warren.

Black Bear, *Ursus Americanus*. This terror of sheep, calves, pigs and woman-folk was common in this locality in the time of the first settlers and long afterwards, disappearing about the first of the present century, with the exception of wanderers, which were seen here as late as 1834. Though classed with the carnivora, the black bear is a vegetarian, subsisting mainly upon edible plants and fruit, especially blueberries, of which he is extremely fond, and indulging in a diet of honey whenever he can get at a wild hive. He is fond of green corn and created more havoc in corn-fields than in any other way. He is not especially dangerous, and stories of terrific hand-to-hand encounters with bears are greatly exaggerated. Bears very rarely permit themselves to be seen. The writer has climbed, fished and camped among the mountains in the wooded regions about Albany and Waterville, and from Livermore Falls to Ossipee, where they are still somewhat numerous, but in twenty-five years of such experience has not had the pleasure of seeing or even hearing a black bear. We were finally permitted to see one from the top of a stage-coach, on an excursion from the Crawford House to the "Flume and Bowlder." When young the bear is playful, easily tamed, and is an expert in the art of hugging.

Moose, *Alce Americanus*. Hunters now seek Canadian covers or the wilds of Maine to kill these magnificent animals, which are even there becoming scarce. They were once numerous in this section, but withdrew before the advancing settlers. The well-known moose yards on sheltered slopes and thickets of the neighboring mountains, especially in Deerfield and Nottingham, were visited by early colonial hunters, the deep snow making the herded moose an easy prey.

Deer, *Cervus Americanus*. This is the common fallow-deer, known generally as the red or brown deer. One hundred years ago and earlier deer were more common than cattle are to-day, and were especially valuable, serving both for food and clothing. The skins were home-tanned and made into jackets, mittens, leggins and boots, or made useful in a great variety of ways, in making chair seats, snow-shoes, etc. While the deer was at first killed solely for these purposes, there came a time when they were hunted nearly to extermination, at the close of the Revolution, on account of the great scarcity of grain. The crime of the deer consisted in their eating and tramping down the growing crops of wheat, corn and rye. So much mischief was done in this way that many towns offered a bounty for their destruction, and the office of "deer keeper" was created, the duty of that official being to abate the deer nuisance. They are still common in the northern part of the state, and have been seen even within the city bounds during the last twelve-month.

Caribou or American Reindeer, *Tarangus zangifer*. This is a woodland ranger, now confined to Canada and northern Maine, or found in the region of the great lakes.

Beaver, *Castor fiber*. This wonderful animal has furnished the world with an example of intelligent instinct scarcely paralleled in the whole range of the brute creation. Engineer, surveyor, architect and builder, his achievements are comparable to those of men supplied with the tools of civilization. The existence of beaver-meadows and the finding of logs knawed asunder

by their industrious teeth testify to their former residence here. The beaver passed with the last century, but we were informed by the late Joseph M. Rowell, one of the oldest native-born residents of Derryfield, that he had in his boyhood seen their fresh skins brought in by trappers, and he distinctly remembered what was pointed out to him as a "beaver slide," on the bank of an inlet to the Piscataquog river. The fur of this animal has always been valuable, and many an old settler paid for his first cow with a bundle of beaver skins.

The Black or Silver-Grey Fox, an animal of the genus *Vulpes*, is now seldom found within the limits of the state; once here in considerable numbers, stray specimens having been seen within the last quarter-century. The skins are now valuable and are sometimes in use for hearth-mats.

Red Fox, *Vulpes fulvus*. This cunning and mischievous animal still survives in this and neighboring towns, and notwithstanding there are more hunters than game the fox is said to be upon the increase. His favorite dishes are domestic fowls, the larger and fatter the better, and he makes nothing of carrying off a full-grown gobbler. When young they are easily tamed, but not easily kept, as they will escape if possible. The fox is a thief by nature, a criminal by heredity, and takes to the road as inevitably as a highwayman. He is the embodiment of cunning and adroitness, and in folk-lore tales is always assigned the part of combined rogue and villain, which he perfectly plays in real life. It is said that he has never less than two holes to his burrow, and it is certain he has a good many strings to his bow. His survival to this day, amid the civilized surroundings of a great city, is little less than a miracle.

Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*. Most of our older citizens have seen and hunted the "coon" in his hollow. Year after year, since the larger sorts of game became scarce, the sport of coon-hunting has gone on under the eyes of the October moon, but in spite of men and dogs the sly old coon contrives to live, even within

gunshot hearing of the mayor's office, and coon-suppers are still served by the *chef* of the Derryfield Club. In old times the fur of this animal was extensively used for home-made overcoats and winter caps. As long as there are country corn-fields there will be coons. The raccoon belongs to the bear family and like him lives upon both a flesh and vegetable diet.

Otter, *Lutra Canadensis*. This aquatic, fish-feeding animal was formerly not infrequent here, haunting the trout-streams, being partial to fish without scales. They are expert swimmers and divers and marvellously swift in movement. A single pair of otters will depopulate an ordinary trout brook in an incredibly short time. They are now rare this side the upper Coös meadows. Their fur is very valuable.

Mink, *Putorius vison*. This fur-bearing animal belongs to the weasel family and is carnivorous. It is semi-aquatic and makes its burrow usually in the bank of a river or brook. Lines of traps were laid along the Merrimack, Piscataquog, Black Brook and their tributaries, and along other streams to the north, by down-country trappers, many years before any permanent occupation or settlement. The "Mink Hills" in Salisbury received their name more than one hundred and sixty years ago. The animals most sought after were the beaver, otter, fisher-cat and mink, but the traps were sometimes sprung by less desirable creatures. Mink skins were early esteemed and even passed current in lieu of money for many years. The mink is here practically extinct, though stray specimens are occasionally met. They are also fond of trout and will travel long distances to obtain them. The late Bradbury P. Cilley had for years a small trout-pond on his premises at the corner of Amherst and Walnut streets. These fish, which had attained good size, disappeared in a night. The owner supposed some one had caught them with line and hook, until the real culprits were discovered to be a pair of minks. These had made their way along the course of Mile brook, which ran for a distance of many blocks in a closed culvert through a thickly settled part of the city. The outlet of

the brook was then into a pond on Hanover square, within a few rods of the trout. And yet many people think that man is the only animal that knows anything. The fish in the large Derryfield trout-preserves, a few miles south of us, have been also destroyed by minks. These depredations were committed within the last ten years.

Muskrat or Musquash, *Fiber zibithicus*. Common to-day and in all places where there is water and comparative seclusion. It is probable they even now prowl through the covered culverts of the city. The Indians made use of them for food, and Dr. Saccalexis Glossian, an Oldtown Indian formerly residing here, pronounced them delicious. This depraved taste is hard to be understood by delicate white men accustomed to pig's liver and stewed kidneys.

Hedge Hog or American Porcupine, *Hystrix dorsata*. This curious animal is seldom seen, as it is strictly nocturnal in its habits and haunts the most secluded spots, usually among rock-masses at the foot of high cliffs. Their food is said to consist of insects, worms, snails and salamanders. The dog that tackles a full-grown hedge-hog will be consumed with regret and his confidence in himself will be impaired for about three weeks.

Skunk or Pole Cat, *Mephitis Americana*. The less said about this unsavory animal the better, but we regret being obliged to record the fact that he is still with us, even at our cellar-doors. Within three years, in the basement of a house on Union street, between Concord and Lowell, and hard by the Bishop's palace, a box-trap was baited with the neck of a chicken; and his crown-lavender highness captured therein and afterwards successfully chloroformed by a woman; and yet some of us are deluded with the idea that woman needs our protecting care.

Woodchuck or Ground Hog, *Arctomys monax*. This troublesome farmer's pest has always been and is still common here, and is destructive to bean-vines and other growing crops, especially to the red clover, trampling down much more than is eaten. The tanned skins are extremely tough and durable, and were

formerly cut up in narrow strips and braided into whip-lashes. The process used by farmer boys fifty years ago was as follows : Bury the hides in wet ashes, to remove the hair ; then put them in soft soap over night ; take out and scrape the skin and hang it over the back of an old chair in the attic — this is important ; let it get dry but not too dry, and finally work by hand until it becomes soft and pliable. The writer has used these home-made whips when riding “the old mare,” in the delightful pastime of plowing on a side hill. It is not generally known that the woodchuck is a good whistler ; he has a habit of sitting in front of his burrow in a thunder-shower and uttering a series of short, sharp notes, twelve or more in number, in a curious diminuendo. They will sometimes whistle when about to be taken from a trap, but that performance is usually brief.

Rabbit or Northern Hare, *Lepus caniculus*. Common always and even now plentiful though hunters are numerous. It is a rodent and very prolific. From being brown in the summer the fur, which is of small value, changes to nearly white in winter, and affords an instance of protective coloring.

Weasel, *Putorious vulgaris*. There are several varieties, including the white weasel, stoat or ermine, the tawny weasel, the small weasel and the little nimble weasel. Though so small as to make a hole in the snow no larger than a broom-handle, the weasel is a terror to hens and chickens, which he kills by a bite in the neck from which he sucks the blood. They are said to be spry enough to get away between the flash of a rifle and the bullet. The fur is valuable, and some weasels with glass eyes may still be seen clinging to the necks of fair women.

Grey Squirrel, *Sciurus Carolinensis*. The grey and black, the chickaree or red, the chipping, chipmunk or striped squirrel, and the flying-squirrel, once very common here, are now comparatively scarce. In size the black squirrel equals or exceeds the full-grown grey ; these are now rarely seen but have been killed here within forty years. A white chipmunk is said to have been recently shot in Pembroke ; probably a freak.

Several other valuable fur-bearing animals were once found here, among them the sable or pine-marten, and Pennant's marten or fisher-cat. These were formerly trapped in great numbers but are now generally confined to the White Mountain region and northerly. We have seen the tracks of the fisher-cat along the mountain brooks in Albany.

There were several varieties of moles, some of which are still with us. Among these were the star-nose, shrew, Say's least-shrew, and Brewer's shrew mole. Similarly, we had Wilson's meadow mouse, American white-footed mouse, Leconte's pine or field mouse, the jumping mouse, and soon after the settlers had provided themselves with homes the house mouse appeared. The last-named are extremely dangerous. With advancing civilization came also black and Norway rats, which now make the lives of women one long-drawn and suspicious misery. We have also the common little slate-colored bat, which, unlike the flying squirrel, actually flies. There is not the slightest truth in the nursery fable that bats will suck the blood of sleeping infants, or that they purposely fly into heads of hair.

Concerning birds, now or formerly found here, it will be convenient to divide them into four classes: First, game birds or birds fit for food, hunted for that purpose. Among these were the wild turkey, spruce partridge, wild pigeon, and the ruffed grouse; our woods once abounded with these fine game-birds, but they are now practically extinct. Of those surviving, the brown partridge or American quail, woodcock, wild goose, the black duck, wood duck and sheldrake, and very rarely upland plover, may be mentioned. Second, song and other birds now rare—bald eagle, golden eagle, black hawk, goshawk, great horned owl, and long-eared and short-eared owl; three-toed banded woodpecker, the pileated, red-headed, yellow-bellied, and black-banded-three-toed-woodpecker, and the green and night heron. Third, in addition to the above the ears of the early settlers were greeted with the notes of not less than twenty native birds, all

rare at this day and rapidly becoming extinct. Fourth, the migrants, rapidly joining the class of rare birds ; these include also about twenty varieties.

Of birds which were considered common twenty-five years ago Mr. William Little gave a list of eighty-five, and even in the brief period which has since elapsed not less than one-third of the whole number may now be classed as rare. In another place we intend further comment upon the threatened extinction of our songbirds.

Under the head of reptiles we find to-day, although some are very rare, the following : The black or snapping turtle, and the mud turtle or musk tortoise ; also the painted, spotted, box and Blanding's box tortoise and the wood terrapin.

Of snakes we have the common striped snake, the green or grass snake, ribbon snake, house or milk adder, field and swamp adder, the black snake, the red or brown wood snake, the ring-necked snake, black water snake and rattlesnake. Ring-necked, ribbon, and rattlesnake are now rare. The latter, the only poisonous variety, was formerly common here. The writer knows of but one authenticated case of a rattler being killed within the city limits in the last twenty-five years, but it is said they still haunt the neighborhood of "The Pinnacle" and other rocky ledges in Hooksett. Until quite recently it was claimed they were killed there at the rate of about one per annum. Notwithstanding a wide spread, popular belief to the contrary, not one of the other snakes mentioned is poisonous. The black water-snake, still common in the Massabesic and other neighborhood ponds, and the cause of so much unreasoning terror, is entirely harmless, its bite being no more fatal than that of a pickerel, and finally they never bite anything but frogs. They can be easily caught by tying a live frog to a string and sinking it in the bay or inlet which they haunt ; said snake having swallowed the frog aforesaid may be pulled ashore, whereupon he will at once disgorge his prey. The released frog, like Jonah of old, sometimes

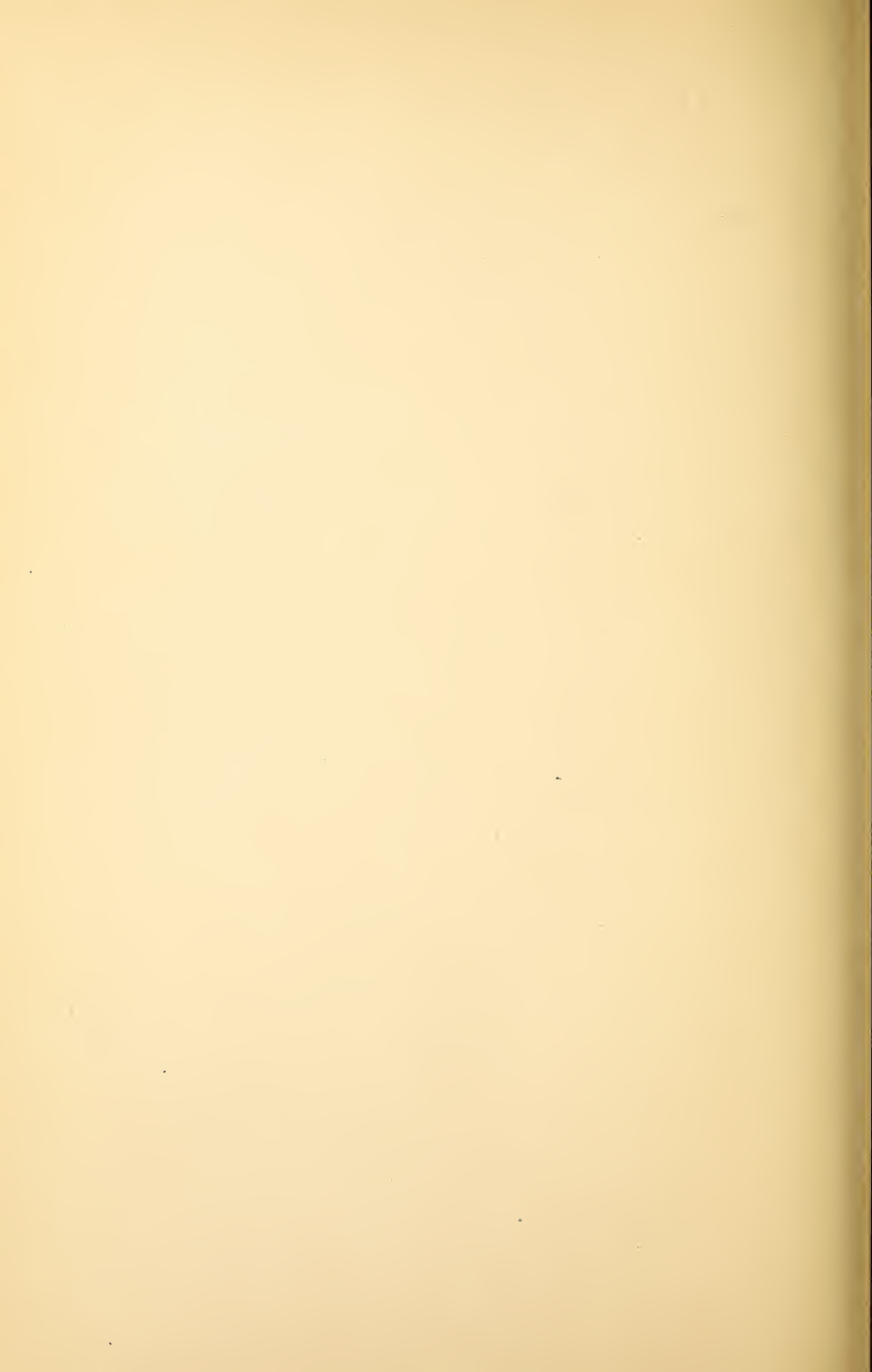
escapes unhurt, perhaps to furnish food for another of these terrible freshwater sea-serpents.

Under the head of fishes we can make only brief mention of the commoner sorts remaining. The salmon, shad, sturgeon, ale-wife and lamprey-eel will be considered later, observing here only that their great abundance in these waters led to an occupation and settlement much earlier than that usually assigned by historians. The rivers once abounded with the red roach or bearded chub, the white chub or dace, suckers, shiners, silver eels, etc., the lakes and ponds with pout, perch and pickerel, and the contributing streams hereabout were fairly alive with the speckled trout. More than forty years ago the writer caught the red roach in the rapids of the lower canal weirs, and great pickerel, weighing from six to seven pounds each, were in those days caught from the end of a short plank wharf on the Offutt shore of the Massabesic. Several alewife brooks run into this lake and in recent years large numbers of alewives have been taken from them in the annual spring runs. Their presence is an anomaly, and like land-locked salmon they must be referred to a time when the sea covered a large part of the state. Sixty years ago silver eels were so plentiful in the Massabesic that they were salted down by the barrel for winter use. To-day a native fish worth the catching in brook, lake or river is almost a curiosity. We still have a few fine trout streams, some of which have been restocked; the removal of the timber, however, has so reduced their volume that we can never hope, even under "protection," that the brooks will again offer to anglers more than a shadow of the old-time sport. The lakes have also been stocked—with bass which no one wants, with wall-eyed salmon which no one can catch. Meantime lake, pond, river and brook grow less yearly and threaten by and by to dry up; meanwhile the work of felling the woods along the water-courses and upon the sloping shores of lakes goes on, and people begin to wonder if our water-supply will fail, and why. Massachusetts has in the

past come to us more than once for ice ; she now very strongly hints that she needs some of our water. While we desire to be very neighborly, it is just possible we shall soon have none to spare for either love or money.

We seem to see in dim colonial vistas a scene like one painted upon the canvas of a dream. Hardy trappers and hunters roam the woods ; through the thick glades the crack of the flint-lock musket rouses the echoes, answered by the call of early-risen birds, the noise of waters, the trampling feet of beasts. Over the wooded plains sweeping to the Merrimack, following the paths of brooks and guided by the roar of river rapids, children ranged without fear through thickets far from the rude shelter of their homes. The smoke of the settler's fire had supplanted the smouldering heap of the Indian ; but for years every sense was alert to interpret the sounds borne in upon the air of night, to question each fresh trail through the dew of morning. A broken twig, a fall of moss, the crushing of a tuft of deer-grass—did these betray the heel of a foe or of a friend ? No strange noise escaped the settler's ear ; startled, perchance, in the pursuit of game by a sudden bruit and clamor, he leans to listen only to the far-away cry of the loon or the crescendo in the forest where the partridge beats his drum.





Contributions

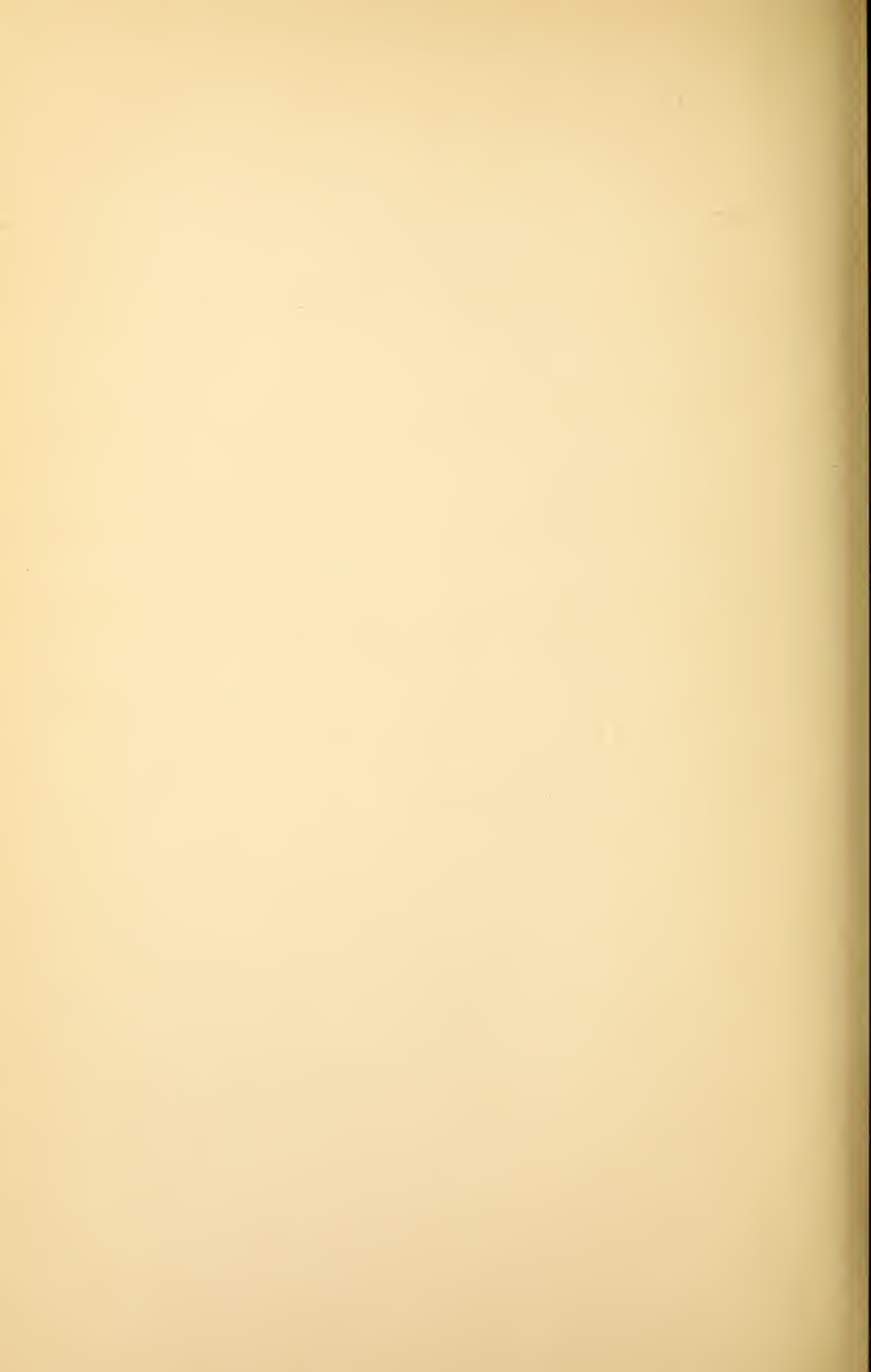
TO THE

History of Old Derryfield,

BY WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

PART FOURTH.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
HISTORY OF DERRYFIELD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

INDIANS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

PRELIMINARY—THE NIPMUCKS—INDIAN HABITS AND RELICS—MARRIAGE
AND MOTHERHOOD—PATRONYMICS—FAMOUS SQUAWS—SERMON ON
FISH—TRANSITION PERIOD—OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE
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PART IV.

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CHAPTER VIII.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

The historian who attempts to draw aside the veil which has for centuries hidden the annals of an obscure people, scant in numbers, low in civilization, destitute even of a written tongue, has before him no easy task, and one rendered still more difficult from the fact that in his first contact with civilization the Indian was surrounded with white men who were themselves illiterate. Only after the passing of the tribe was the effort made to put into some sort of order the scattered records and traditions concerning them, and this was so scantily done that a single paragraph might set forth the story, as who should say: There were Indians; there are no Indians.

THE NIPMUCKS.

There appears to be a general agreement that one or more tribes of Indians inhabited a belt of inland country in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, more or less removed from the sea, and that these were known as Nipmucks, signifying by a license of free translation, freshwater Indians. They seem to have been neither numerous nor warlike and probably

held a position of little importance among the stronger and more ambitious tribes surrounding them. It is quite certain they took no prominent part in the bloody drama of the French and Indian wars, since no Nipmuck name adorns nor deed disfigures the page of history. It is said that the tribe with which we are more immediately concerned was subject to the Penacooks; and this is rendered more plausible from the fact that the headquarters of that tribe, generally made at Penacook, were sometimes transferred to Amoskeag, probably in the height of the fishing season, and in virtue of the right of the stronger.

INDIAN HABITS AND RELICS.

From evidence which appears conclusive we locate the headquarters of the Nipmucks at or near Amoskeag Falls, a place famous for hunting and fishing. Hunting has become a thing of the past, though to this day the search is kept up for any stray fish which may have escaped the Nipmuck nets. The chief village, or more accurately the village of the chief, was situated on the hill-bluff known as "The Willows," now owned by Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth. In the steep banks of this bluff, and where the soil had been upturned, there was found a great number of broken fragments of rude pottery and other utensils used by the Indians. Nearly everything naturally grouped under the head of Indian relics has been found on the site of this village, including arrow and spear-heads in great variety, stone mortars and pestles, stone axes, gouges, clubs, and fish-knives, stone tools for removing fish-scales or scraping skins, bone fish-hooks, needles, hairpins, and numerous other relics, some broken, but many perfectly preserved. When making an excavation on the premises, for the purpose of forming a small artificial pond, there was unearthed a deposit of arrow and spearheads, knives, etc., of quartz, flint or chert, which with unfinished specimens and chipped fragments amounted in the whole to several bushels. This was probably one of the workshops or armories of the tribe, and un-

doubtedly the first Amoskeag manufactory. Over the whole section surrounding the falls, on either side, in fact from Goffe's Falls to Martin's Ferry, a great number of the various relics above enumerated have been picked up, several valuable collections having been made, perhaps the most interesting being that of the late Samuel B. Kidder. They were more numerous upon the village-site referred to, on the elevation west of the P. C. Cheney Company's mills, as well as elsewhere and near by, on the large island below the falls and the level stretch of land immediately below the great eddy. At all these points, as well as in the bed of the river, valuable finds have rewarded the patient relic-hunter. At the mouth of Christian brook, known also in later times as the "fair-ground brook," and also at the mouth of Ray brook, there have been found many interesting relics. The bank of the river north of the latter stream is quite steep, and here about twenty years ago the writer found a nest of a dozen or more large chipped slate-stones, wholly unlike the conventional spear-head, but yet of undoubted human workmanship, which had been probably used for cleaning fish. They were buried at a considerable depth, having been uncovered by a fall of earth occurring because of high water. There are signs of old fires, pieces of charred wood remaining at a depth of three or more feet. Throughout this entire section similar mementos have been discovered, especially on the sandy margins of lakes and ponds. A symmetrically chipped arrow-head of milk-quartz was found by the writer, when a mere boy, on the beach at Massabesic Lake.

The foregoing facts, even in the absence of other evidence, is ample to establish the presence of Indians here in considerable numbers and for a long period, probably centuries before the advent of the whites: Tradition assigns no spot which we can point out as an Indian burial place. It is said there are several Indian graves near the entrance from the highway to the Devil's Den in Chester. It is also said and has long been currently believed that the site of a number of wigwams was upon Brown's

Island in the Massabesic, and this is altogether likely. The sole indication of a burial place in this immediate vicinity, which has come to our knowledge, was the finding of human bones supposed to be those of Indians, in the grading of Penacook street, about 1875.

The only approach to a permanent settlement was that around the home of the chief. More than forty wigwams were scattered over this picturesque knoll, a fine view of the Merrimack being afforded from the willow palisades surrounding the village. It is quite certain that numerous temporary wigwams were erected at or near the more important points above mentioned, on both sides of the Merrimack, some of which may have been permanent. From the well-known roving character of the Indian it is likely that in the summer months at least they grew like the mushroom in a single night and as soon vanished.

The traditional, dark-red, fawn-like Indian maiden was not of the Nipmucks. She is the creation of a diluted sentimentality, a mere dream of a class of poets too lazy to saw wood but able to invent aboriginal lies by the gross. The bewitching squaw who leaped for love from the top of Rock Rimmon was not after mayflowers; it is much more likely that she was overloaded with muskrats and lost her way. The noble Nipmuck lover was also an invention, patented by Cooper. If these romantic types ever existed it was before the era of discovery. In contact with the white man the Indian adopted only his vices; these, superadded to savage traits, could not well produce heroes either in love or war. We have ransacked the records of the past, turned to the testimony of the dead, and listened to the lies of the living, but have failed utterly to discover proof of greatness, or even the dawn of a progressive and civilizing instinct among either the Nipmucks or Penacooks.

The red man was fond of fishing and hunting, but he killed solely to obtain food, clothing, or materials to give him shelter, and was not ennobled by the zest of sportsmanship. In him the instinct of self-preservation scarcely rose above the level of the

wild beasts he slew. Our people, however, seem to have a weakness for idols of all colors and stand ready to bow down and serve them. All that is needed is a remote historical episode, recounted by a white Ananias, and an ideal Pocahontas appears. But we soon tire of the old favorites, and one by one the saints, martyrs and heroes of history are knocked off their perch. Histories are no longer tales agreed upon, but begin to be viewed with suspicion. William Tell is a myth, the Scottish Mary was freckled, even King Richard was not a hunchback, and George Washington swore. Soon shall the frivolous generations pass, and as they die will fade the memory of men once deemed immortal. Philip, Tecumseh, Logan, Oceola and Passaconaway have vanished, to be followed by the red drunkard of the reservation.

With as little success we have sought for an æsthetic trait in the Nipmuck character, or for some evidence of a moral sense. Surrounded upon the one hand with beauty and upon the other by terrifying aspects of nature, he was blind to the one and by the other affrighted. A seen enemy he attacked and tried to kill ; before an unknown danger he cowered and prayed, his so-called acts of worship inspired alone by ignorance and fear.

About him grew myriads of flowering plants and shrubs, in dell or defile, glade or glen, in the natural meadows and over the upland slopes, terraces and plateaus. When following the chase or crouching in wait for game the moccasined foot could scarcely fall without crushing a blossom. Here the wind-flower and the blue and yellow violet grew, the laurel and the flower de luce ; the blue closed gentian and its white-fingered sister, and the great fringed orchis. These do not detain the hunter. He hears not the oration of Jack-in-the-Pulpit ; the wild rose spreads its bloom to him who hastens. To such a woodsman the scarlet robe of the cardinal-flower has no meaning, the sweet-brier no fragrance, the queen of the meadow no style. The red scalp or flaming coat of tanager or wood-tapper may allure him, but the

rare blush of *Arethusa* he passes with indifference. Concerning the world of plant life his thought is, if he has one, Can I eat it, or will it cure snake-bite? The wild deer for which he waits will reason as acutely.

The hues of the sky at sunset may suggest to the Indian rain or drowth, but never beauty; and as he looks from his hemlock bed to the crimson light of dawn upon the western summits, in his breast no emotion kindles, as with guttural accent he says, This is another day. To a meteor he gives a grunt, to a comet two; and when the Northern Lights begin to flash and in the intermittent gleam the stars grow pale, he sees only a reflection from the campfires of a mightier race of hunters in the far and frozen north.

The wants of the Nipmuck did not make him unhappy, though, in this very evil case we find the civilized citizen of to-day. The savage saw neither virtue or sweetness in a useless plant; the average society atom sees no sweetness in character or loveliness in life without a bank-account. We wish to be just—even to an Indian.

The agriculture of the Nipmuck was of a rude sort, the rich soil of natural meadows or intervalles being usually selected as planting places, and when these were not available other tracts were reclaimed by fire and the larger trees killed by the process of girdling. The preparation of the ground, planting, hoeing and harvesting—nearly everything coming under the head of work—was performed by women and children. The men were kind enough to furnish the raw material for the manufacture of tools, such as the axe, the stone or clam-shell hoe and other cutting implements, his own time being otherwise fully occupied in making arms and equipments for the hunt and allied masculine occupations. So that numerous avenues of employment remained open to the gentler sex, and we are beginning to recognize in our time the wisdom of this arrangement. We now permit our wives and mothers, but more especially the larger class of sisters, cousins and aunts, to whom these relations of life are

closed, or which have been declined with thanks, to assume some portion of our burdens, at a reduced rate of compensation.

The range of cultivated food-products was generally limited to corn, squashes, pumpkins, melons and kidney-beans. They derived, however, a large part of their winter food-supply from nuts, sweet acorns, dried fish, smoked meats, etc., prepared in various unpalatable ways, but capable of supporting life. There were no seasons throughout the year when fresh flesh food, of fish, fowl or animal, could not be had in abundance, and if there were times of scarcity the cause usually proceeded from indolence or improvidence.

We are unable to give the Nipmuck name of the Indian afterwards known as Christian or Christo. This name is said to have been bestowed upon him soon after his conversion to christianity by the Apostle Eliot, but this lacks probability. It is much more likely that he had it from the Jesuits, or assumed it for purposes of his own. Like St. Paul he was at times all things to all men—a Nipmuck, an Arosagunticook ; a Puritan, a convert to catholicism. Christo is first heard of in company with a St. Francis Indian called Plausawa, a not very good pronunciation of François. They had sufficient intercourse with the settlers to ascertain that white christians made slaves of black men, and that the profits of the trade were large. Acting upon this hint they stole two negroes in Canterbury and started with them for Canada, one escaping upon the way and the other being sold to a French officer. Christo seems to have had seasons of backsliding and repentance, such as the praying Indians generally enjoyed, and after a series of apochryphal adventures he settled at Amoskeag. His cabin or hut was near the mouth of Christian brook, which entered the Merrimack immediately west of the Amoskeag Paper Mills. Here he lived in an outward show of peace for some years, professing friendship for the whites, by whom he was distrusted. At length he was suspected of conveying intelligence and giving secret aid to the hostile St. Francis or Arosagunticook Indians, whereupon, during his ab-

sence they confiscated his personal belongings and burned his cabin. Potter says that Christo subsequently returned and forgave the whites for this cruel injury. Other accounts, more in consonance with the Indian character, say that he openly joined the Arosagunticooks and became an active and implacable foe. This little trout-stream is now hidden beneath the surface by the march of improvement, for nearly a mile of its course, and the generation to come will know neither name nor place.

Plausawa had also been an occasional visitor at Amoskeag, accompanied by another drunken brave called Sabbatis, a name representing his baptism into christianity, literally St. Baptiste. These Indian thieves and murderers, after the commission of a series of outrages in Canterbury, Salisbury and Warren, as well as in this neighborhood, were finally killed in Boscawen by one Peter Bowen. The full details of this affair are given in Little's History of Warren.

Upon the authority of certain early historians we are asked to believe that upon the death of the great chief of the Micmacs or Taratines, a powerful and warlike tribe in the Province of Maine, to whom the Penacooks were subject, a war of succession arose, which resulted in the choice of Passaconaway to succeed the dead Bashaba, who had been slain in battle. This war for supremacy became general and involved all the tribes from New Brunswick to the Hudson river and from Massachusetts to Canada. The exact limits were not known and probably can never be determined. The numbers engaged were large, the war continued for years; it is said to have been conducted with great ferocity and to have been especially disastrous to the coast tribes, who were no match for the hardy inland hunters. Many of the names preserved to us are those of chiefs and warriors who had become famous in this great war, which was the most sanguinary and relentless ever waged among the Indians of the east. The great plague, to which nearly all the earlier accounts refer, raged among the Nipmucks towards the close of

this war. The origin of this plague has never been satisfactorily accounted for, or its nature clearly understood, but we hazard a conjecture that the contagion was communicated by the Indians of New France, who in turn received it from the whites then in Canada in considerable numbers. At all events it was believed the loss by battle and plague literally decimated the ranks of the savages and brought the war to a close before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The early accounts must be received with great caution, ample allowance made for the time in which they were written, and due regard had to the sources of information. "Broken English" is scarcely a fit vehicle for the transmission of historical data. The skeletons of those who fell in savage strife, or succumbed to plague and famine four centuries ago, might as easily be clothed with life as could the details of that distant scene be dug from their oblivion.

Upon this middle ground, between the Plymouth Puritan and the pioneer Jesuit of New France, there was another curious encounter, an episode in the struggle between two forces, whose declaration of war ante-dated the discovery of America. Whenever and wherever these met, in the long centuries, the hostile lines were drawn. And so it came to pass that in a new world, for the soil of which kings contended, the adherents of Pope and Protestant, in savage bands, the one inspired by a Mather, the other by a Marquette, each in the name of a common Redeemer, stood opposed in conflict. Thus, upon the virgin soil of New Hampshire, in that first century of its occupation, was shed the blood of religious hatred. Time has fortunately softened these asperities, and in the new dawn of a wiser christian charity we seem to see the promise of brotherhood and reconciliation.

As the light of the fire-fly is illusive or intermittent, so Indian lore and tradition lead us along a pathway sometimes overcast with darkness and often difficult to follow. The time is distant, the actors are defunct, and the record is becoming more indis-

tinct and uncertain. But we still follow the trail with ardor in an endeavor to enrich our barren annals, and we know that we are on the ground. Some may even thank us for this attempt to restore these fast-fading pictures of the past.

MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD.

It is not certain that the Nipmucks were polygamous, but the line was not far removed. They seldom lived with more than one squaw at the same time, but on the other hand a healthy brave generally contrived to marry from six to nine maidens during an average life of four-score and ten years. The squaw was wedded when quite young, frequently at twelve years of age; but constant drudgery and exposure broke them down early, so that at thirty they became prematurely old and were wrinkled at forty. They endeavored for a time to keep up appearances, just as we observe the old hens of our generation in their efforts to parade with spring chickens. It made little difference to the mother, and none whatever to the pappoose, whether the medicine-man was called in or not. When his services were invoked he commonly made a great pow-wow in front of the wickiup before entering, and more pow-wow upon emerging, concluding with an invocation or chant addressed apparently to the great Square of Pegasus. In order that the old wife might be supplanted by the new, separation was made easy, and the discarded wife and mother did not complain, afterwards contenting herself with adopting some captive as a son or husband, as the case might be. Some of these captives, thus summarily wedded without ceremony or consent, were white men, and part first of the very pathetic story of Pocahontas rests solely upon this custom.

We have purposely omitted the disgusting details of home-life, suggesting merely that an ample water-supply was not diminished or contaminated, as the Nipmuck squaw never took a bath or any other step toward cleanliness.

INDIAN PATRONYMICS.

We have so long been familiar with the names of the neighbourhoods, streams and lakes that we seldom pause to inquire concerning their godfathers, and in many cases have not even suspected their Nipmuck origin. As will have been observed, the names of most of our larger rivers, lakes and highlands are purely Indian ; the Merrimack, Piscataquog, Souhegan, Nashua, Cohas, Soucook, Suncook and Contoocook ; the Baboosic and Massabesic, Pawtuckaway and the Uncanoonucks—supply us with instances. The manner of spelling these various names has from time to time been curiously varied, while their pronunciation has been no less capricious. The examples heretofore given, however, may from long usage be now regarded as settled.

The etymology of Indian names offers an attractive field for study, and if many are involved in obscurity it only adds zest to the chase. The scope of our contributions will not permit us to enter upon this department of inquiry, and it is relegated to experts in barbarous philology. We have observed that the modern author appears over-anxious to disagree with writers who have preceded him. Each latest-adopted history or school atlas requires the student to commit to memory a new set of names of persons, places and things never before heard of, and should he attempt in after years to repeat these his own children will laugh at him.

As to the survival of certain names to the exclusion of others we have been impressed by its significance ; the law of euphony undoubtedly plays a part, but the reason must rest upon deeper principles. The sight of certain names appeals to the ear like strains of music ; but they also evoke pictures to the eye, as if the name was the ghost of its owner, while we seem to see the shifting scenes summoned by these memories of sound.

Passaconaway is certainly the most striking figure among our native chiefs, and all accounts agree in assigning to him the

highest place in war or peace. We pass in silence the old-wives tales concerning him, his superhuman strength, his miraculous cures, his astounding feats of divination, nor shall we add another to the list of seven dying speeches reported by as many sober histories. The authentic record is brief, his fame rests largely upon tradition, but that by his people he was esteemed great is the highest praise that can be accorded. He was born about 1540 and was an old man when the Pilgrims landed. His old age was passed in poverty; once lord of thousands of acres, he was compelled to beg the poor privilege of living upon a patch of intervale and two little islands in the Merrimack. Even these were taken from him by the puritan rulers of the godly Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But the title-deeds to his vast possessions, wrung from him by white cunning, served to enrich the state, assisted in the spread of the gospel, and erected the cradle of liberty.

It is known that Passaconaway had four sons and two daughters; of the sons Wonolancet alone became famous in his time, and the Appalachian Club has given his name to a small mountain of the Sandwich range, which nestles like a pappoose under the towering shoulders of his sire.

When the first white hunter or trapper actually settled at the falls of Amoskeag, Acteon was one hundred years old and was alive twenty years afterwards; in 1726 he was known as "Old Acteon." The terrible Pehaungun, "Beware of Me," was killed in a drunken frolic in 1732. He was then one hundred and twenty-four years old, and in his youth no white man had stepped upon the soil of Derryfield. It will serve but little purpose to recount a further list of long-forgotten names, to which nothing authentic can be added. Acteon has gone to the home of the Coosucks, Wahowa lives only in the classic yell of Dartmouth; Watannumon rests by the Mikaseota, the bones of Paugus lie hidden in the white sands of Ossipee, and Passaconaway sleeps.

Forty years ago a worn-out locomotive of the Northern Railway was sent to the junk-shop. Emblazoned letters upon the

cab spelled the word "Tahanto." But this evokes no memories—it is a name but it is no more, and may as well be that of a cloud at midnight. The roar of iron and the rush of steam have supplanted the war-cry of the savage, but to-day the path of the shining steel follows northward the ancient trail to the home of the Arosagunticooks.

FAMOUS SQUAWS.

It is not from choice that we have spoken slightly of the Nipmuck squaw. She may have filled her place, and there is no doubt that wherever her home it was humble. But she must be put without prejudice in the column of silent factors—passing away without sign. Record, journal, memoir, narrative or history, shed little lustre upon her life or character; fiction and poetry have alone befriended her. The eldest daughter of Passaconaway, by her marriage with the great Nobhow, became a queen, but not even her name survives. Her younger sister, the fair Wetamoo, became the bride of a seven-syllabled son of Paugus and has been apotheosized in Whittier's verse. The wedded life of Wetamoo was not a happy one; the youthful pair soon separated and she went back to the paternal tie-up in Derryfield, where she held court for many years as a grass-widow. These are the facts—the rest is fancy.

After all, it is but a step from the dawn of tradition to our own times; with a stroke of the pen, the turning of a leaf, we pass to the century of base ball and cotton batting.

CHAPTER IX.

A SERMON ON FISH—THE TRANSITION PERIOD—EARLY OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

All narrators recount the same fish-stories about the falls of Amoskeag. Great salmon and salmon-trout, shad, and even the sturgeon were plentiful, while ale-wives and lamprey-eels were so numerous as to impede navigation. Probably the most complete account of the manner of taking these fish is found in Potter's History of Manchester.

Early in the last century there was printed a curious sermon, the title-page of which is as follows: "Business and Diversion inoffensive to God, and necessary for the Comfort and Support of human Society. A Discourse utter'd in Part at Ammauskeeg-Falls, in the Fishing-Season. 1739. * * * Boston, Printed for S. Kneeland and T. Green in Queen-Street. MDCCXLIII."

The very quaint dedication is as follows: "To the Honorable Theodore Atkinson, Esq; and Others the Worthy Patrons of the Fishing at Ammauskeeg. *Gentlemen*, It's not to signify to others that I pretend to an Intimacy with you or that I ever had a Share in those pleasant Diversions, which you have innocently indulged yourselves in, at the place where I have taken an annual Tour for some Years past. Yet I doubt not you'll Patronize my Intention, which is to sence against Bigottry and Superstition. All Excess I disclaim, but pretend to be a Favourer of Religion, and of Labour as an Ingredient, and of Recreation as a necessary Attendant. I believe the *Gentlemen* who moved me to preach there in some odd Circumstances, and those at whose Desire and Charge this Discourse is Printed, (asking their Pardon if my Suggestion appear to them ungrounded) were moved more from the uncommonness of the Thing, than any Thing singular in it. I have put off the Importunity for near

these three years ; but least it should be, that I fear, it's being seen by the World, I submit it to sight and Censure. So little as I know you, *Gentlemen*, I heartily present it to you ; tho' all the Reason that I intend to offer is, that we have fished upon the same Banks. And tho' I know this will be no Bait, I am fond of being esteemed, in the Affairs of Fishing. *Gentlemen*, your most Obedient and very humble Servant. Fluvialutis Piscator."

This sermon was by the Rev. Joseph Secombe, a minister of Kingston, New Hampshire, and was delivered before a mixed assemblage of hunters, trappers, fishermen, settlers and Indians. From the tone of the dedication it is evident that among his hearers were a number of civil or military officers in the service of King George the Second, together with other "gentry-folk," from Portsmouth, Ancient Dover, and Exeter. The "some odd Circumstances" alluded to probably had reference to preaching in the open air, perhaps to the mixed quality of the congregation. The most significant statement, however, is that to these fishing-grounds he had "taken an annual Tour for some Years," and that the distinguished company, the Gentlemen of the dedication, had "fished upon the same Banks." This very clearly shows that the Amoskeag fisheries were not only known considerably earlier than the spring of 1739, but that the sport afforded was more enticing than that offered at "Great Salmon Falls" in Somersworth or the falls of the Cocheco at Dover. Otherwise we should not hear of annual tours to Amoskeag, made by considerable parties, involving a journey of from thirty-five to forty miles through the wilderness. We shall be prepared to show in another place that the reputation of Amoskeag as a great hunting and fishing place was known to white men for much more than a hundred years before Secombe's sermon was delivered.

Our preacher chose his text from John 21-3, "Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a Fishing." The discourse sets forth that the Apostles were fishers, and that "fishing is innocent as Busi-

ness or Diversion"; that "in fishing we are so far from delighting to see our Fellow-Creature die, that we hardly think whether they live. We have no more of a murderous 'Tho't in taking them, than in cutting up a Mess of Herbage." That God "has implanted in several Sorts of Fish, a strong Instinct to swim up these Rivers a vast Distance from the Sea. And is it not remarkable, that Rivers most incumbered with Falls, are ever more full of Fish than others. Why are they Directed here?" The preacher concludes from his ingenious reasoning that, "If they *may* be taken, any may make a Business of taking them for the Supply of others," and adds, "If I may eat them for Refreshment, I may as well catch them, if this recreate and refresh me. It's as lawful to delight the Eye, as the Palate."

The bulk and balance of the discourse is in the approved orthodox style of that age, with frequent reference to scripture texts, citations from the church fathers, Latin quotations, etc. The whole sermon seems to have been inspired by its romantic surroundings, and to be addressed not so much to unconverted men but more to a fellow-feeling of sportmanship in the minds of his hearers. While the way was pointed to godly living, the pleasant invitation of foaming waters held fast his fancy, and in the sunlight the glint of leaping salmon made a present heaven stronger to allure than the pictured joys of a new but remote Jerusalem.

Twenty-odd years ago certain enthusiastic citizens so exerted themselves as to move heaven and earth and the legislature, out of which agitation a fish-way was built at Amoskeag, to enable salmon and other fish so inclined to pass up to the headwaters, to deposit their spawn at their leisure and return unmolested to the sea. Time and money were expended, the fish protected by law, and everything was in readiness to revive the old time sport except the salmon and Massachusetts. It was said the fish-ways at Lowell and Lawrence were constructed, either in ignorance or by design, to prevent the passage of fish. Finally, after long

waiting, a few stray salmon, accompanied by a small colony of eels, actually made their way to the foot of Amoskeag falls and possibly some passed up the fish-way. Great things were hoped but never realized ; each spring the number grew less, and in a few years entirely ceased. The fish-way is falling to pieces with rot, the fish commissioners of two great states catch nothing but their salary, and the dream is over. The real difficulty, however, was not so much in the way as in the water ; this had become so contaminated by the wash and refuse of mills and the sewerage of cities that fish would not enter a stream loaded with sawdust, colored with dye-stuffs, and flavored with extract of garbage and gas-works. As with felled forests game-animals and birds have departed, so from our polluted streams the noble salmon has disappeared ; and these are among the sorry penalties exacted in exchange for calico and gingham.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

Not the least curious and interesting portion of the early history of Derryfield is the transition period—that stretch of time during which the white man appeared while the Indian had not yet departed. For the sole purpose of setting forth in orderly sequence the procession of events leading to permanent settlements in North America, we introduce the following dates as landmarks : The Cabots, under Henry VII, in 1497, seventeen months before Columbus touched the mainland of America ; Verazzano, 1524 ; Cartier, 1534. This is undoubtedly the date of the first but not of the first permanent settlement. But the fisheries at Newfoundland had in the meantime become known. Parkman says there is strong evidence that the trade began as early as 1504, and it is well established that in 1517 Spanish, French and Portuguese vessels were engaged in it ; he adds that from 1527 the Newfoundland fishery was never abandoned. In 1578 more than three hundred and fifty vessels visited the banks, and in 1607 there was an old French fisherman at Canseau who

had sailed thither for forty-two successive years. We pass rapidly to De Monts, at Nova Scotia in 1604, wintering with the colony at St. Croix. During that year he wrote from the banks of the St. Lawrence, "The Indians tell us of a beautiful river far to the south, which they call the Merrimack." The dream of this river haunted him, and in 1605 he accompanied Champlain on a voyage of discovery southward along the coast. In that year we find him at the Isles of Shoals and Portsmouth harbor. Passing down the coast they discovered the Merrimack, which Champlain named "La Riviere du Gas," (du Guast) in honor of De Monts. In 1611 the Jesuits came, to rescue the perishing souls of the natives, and incidentally to become proprietors of "the greater part of the future United States and British Provinces." To quote the text of Parkman, "On the banks of James River was a nest of woe-begone Englishmen, a handful of Dutch fur-traders at the mouth of the Hudson, and a few shivering Frenchmen among the snow-drifts of Arcadia; while deep within the wild monotony of desolation, on the icy verge of the great northern river, the hand of Champlain upheld the fleur-de-lis on the rock of Quebec."

In this brief recount of years we have almost unconsciously drawn the lines of a historical triangulation, with New Hampshire at the centre. The converging lines, in the years immediately following, drew toward us from three cardinal points—south, east, and north. Nearly a full quarter-century elapsed between the earliest white settlements at Quebec and Montreal and that of the Plymouth colony in 1620; this was separated by thirteen years from the date of the Popham colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, in 1607, while the Piscataqua settlement in 1623 closely followed that at Plymouth. The whole time embraced between 1600 and 1750—a round century and a half—constituted this great transition period from barbarity to civilization. It is the task of the careful student of the past to illustrate the striking details, at once picturesque and shameless, of this border-land of American history.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

In the century preceding the first settlement upon the soil of New Hampshire numerous attempts at colonization had met with failure, and it will have been seen that the first permanent settlements, made respectively by the French, Dutch and English, were nearly contemporaneous. It is definitely known that there were not less than four great through Indian trails leading from points upon the coast to the country of the St. Lawrence. One of these was from Portsmouth up the Salmon Falls valley, passing to the east of Winnepesaukee, west of Ossipee, and so northerly through the Pequauket region, leaving the White Hills to the left. This was the line of subsequent white extension from Exeter and Dover. The great Nipmuck trail followed the Merrimack, Pemigewasset and Baker River valleys, passing Moosilauke on the right, over Warren summit, and thence up the valley of the Connecticut. This was likewise the line followed by the stream of settlement from Massachusetts. These conspicuous routes, if they did not coalesce, were joined here and there by cross-country trails, one of these being from Ancient Dover, through old Chester to Amoskeag, to which further reference will be made.

These old Indian ways were probably first trodden by the feet of French explorers, nearly if not quite three centuries ago, accompanied by Indian guides from Quebec, and their footsteps were followed northward a few years later by the English. The Pilgrim father played the double rôle of Puritan and pioneer; while austere and saintly, he was adventurous and daring. The wilderness had no terrors and the sea no dangers to deter the hearts of oak who in the wake of the Mayflower settlers everywhere pushed on beyond the Plymouth homesteads. Without guide or compass they followed the fertile valleys ranging to the north, camping only when arrested by the gloom of night. Beside the flowing waters each hunter halted where he wished and chose his home.

There was another and darker side to the Puritan character. He was not only selfish but greedy ; compelled to be prudent, he became stingy. In a trade with his neighbor he stretched the tenth commandment and for the time being forgot the other nine. It was small wonder that the rights of savages weighed little in the presence of his wants, which he persuaded himself were necessities. It soon came to pass that bloody reprisals followed Indian cruelty and outrage, the sole answer which a barbarous people could make to civilized treachery. The wasp did not sting until the nest was ravaged ; smarting with pain, in hot revenge the spoiler trampled to death those whom he himself had driven to madness and revolt.

In a review of the first contact of the whites with the Indians, and by an impartial consensus of the records, the whole story of that contact, with scarcely an exception, is dishonorable to the whites. Bad faith and broken promises, advantage gained by guile and dishonest diplomacy, were followed by encroachment and dispossession. Through the centuries which have intervened our children have been taught to revere the rugged virtues of their Puritan ancestors ; poetry and romance, even the historic page, has surrounded them with a shining aureola of sanctity, but in this era of research and impartial scholarship an awakened national conscience sees them beneath the deceitful glamour of distance clothed upon with the old frailties of humanity. Again we witness the old paradox of saint and sinner ; the one erects a church, but for convenience of the other "the devil builds a chapel hardby."

Without a single exception, so far as disclosed by the record, every permanent settlement in New Hampshire was preceded by an actual or quasi-occupation. This took various forms ; the territory afterwards formed into townships was early overrun with hunters, trappers, fishers, adventurers of all sorts ; some of these were employed by French companies in Canada, some by the Dutch traders of New Netherland. Others came from the

Massachusetts colony, and many from the settlements at Portsmouth or Dover. The wilderness was threaded with lines of traps, running to and from depots of supplies, while to provide necessary storage for fur or other commodities bark-cabins and log-houses were built here and there at points of convenience. With the arrival of each vessel from the old world, there came an accession of rough and turbulent spirits, many with nothing to lose and all inspired by the hope of gain. Fabulous stories of wealth and exaggerated accounts of mineral treasures found ready acceptance, and the decks of vessels clearing for New England were crowded with saints and swash-bucklers, dissenters and desperadoes. To these, indiscriminately, some of our genealogical cranks are crazy to trace their ancestry.

Along all the avenues of exploration, on sea or land, by way of lake or river, the wilderness was traversed; some merely inspired by the strong lust of adventure, some inflamed by the thirst for gold, others more soberly in search of homes. Out of these early exploitations came the first definite information of the character and topography of New England. Toiling through dense forests, the sudden sight of a mountain was as welcome as the first glimpse of land to the mariner, and afforded a landmark to direct his steps. One by one these great natural boundary marks were at least approximately located, lakes were plotted, and the course of rivers roughly indicated, sketched perhaps upon birch-bark maps with pencils of coal. Sometimes accompanied by friendly Indian guides, familiar with the territory, the way was made easier; here a mountain or height of land, there a swamp or thicket was avoided; here he was led past a broad lake or conducted to river shallows where the stream offered a fording place. One by one names were given to mountains, rivers and lakes, or other natural features, and it is one of the astonishing facts of the time that these early pioneers generally accepted without question the names given by the Indians, and that so many of these survive.

It is somewhat difficult for us to understand and appreciate the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, the hardship and privation encountered, and the resolute courage required to face the dangers that beset the first settlers, even in times of peace. The mere exhibition of physical strength and endurance almost surpasses belief. Aside from the inseparable musket and hunting-knife, powder-horn and shot, an axe or hatchet was always a part of the outfit ; to these was frequently added a pack of blankets, a pot or frying-pan, and other utensils and tools, the combined weight of which was often fifty or more pounds. In summer the pack was sometimes slung on poles, between two sets of stalwart shoulders, or in winter drawn upon sledges, and the varied yield of the chase or the treasures of traps were transported in like manner.

Further evidence of this early occupation and settlement will be considered in the next and concluding part of the series, to which will be added some sketches of home-life, churches and schools, the whole to conclude with an account of the rise, decline and fall of the Derryfield Social Library. These contributions will not at present bring the record of events later than the first quarter of the present century.



Contributions

TO THE

History of Old Derryfield,

BY WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE.

PART FIFTH.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENTS.

EARLY OCCUPATION AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS CONTINUED—HOME LIFE—
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.—THE DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY—
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE
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PART V.

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CHAPTER X.

EARLY OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT CONCLUDED.

In the preceding chapter the attempt was made to present a long-distance view of the times preceding and immediately following the first permanent settlements in New England. Continuing the inquiry it will be our endeavor to ascertain and set forth in order the dates of the first authorized expeditions into New Hampshire.

The first patent granted by the London Company to the Mayflower Pilgrims was applied for in 1617 and granted in 1619. Landing and luncheon over, like cats in strange garrets, these colonists sent out exploring parties in every direction, and were not long in discovering the Merrimack, which they approached in the neighborhood of Haverhill, the course of the river at that point being nearly due east. Disregarding an earlier patent of 1606, under which some abortive attempts at colonization took place, we come next to the Gorges and Mason patent of 1620, superseded in 1621 by what was then known as the "Mariana" grant. It is only necessary for our purpose to remember that the grantors were so ignorant of the territory granted that they had supposed the east and west course of the Merrimack continued to its source, which was thought to be Lake Champlain. In

1622, however, another patent to Gorges and Mason conveyed what was known as the Laconia grant, including land "situated between the Rivers of Merrimack and Sagadahock, extending back to the great lakes and rivers of Canada." Under this last grant settlements were simultaneously made at Portsmouth and Dover Neck, in the spring of 1623. In March, 1627, a grant to Henry Roswell conveyed "the territory between a line running from the Atlantic ocean three miles south of the mouth of the Charles River, and every part thereof, and a line extending from the Atlantic ocean, three miles north of the Merrimack river and every part thereof." How far inland this great parallelogram extended from the sea no one knew, and at that time no one believed, not even the grantees, that the northern limit extended more than three miles beyond an east and west line projected from Newburyport to Haverhill. The last fatal misconception was the source of much subsequent trouble and disagreement, the last echo of which did not die for two hundred and seventy years, when the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was finally and definitely agreed upon—in favor of Massachusetts.

Up to this time every grant and patent, and all the territory held or claimed to be held under them, as well as every occupation and settlement, were made in entire disregard of the right or ownership of the Indians to any of the territory in question. In the spring of 1629, however, the famous Wheelwright deed was executed by Passaconaway and three other owners of the soil in fee simple, conveying an extensive tract of land for a consideration of ten or twelve pounds in lawful money. This deed was subsequently pronounced a forgery, but no sufficient proof has been produced to show that it was not a genuine conveyance. Our interest in the question is mainly historical and especially in the local trend of the northerly line, described in the instrument as passing through the present towns of Strafford, Northwood, Deerfield, Candia, Hooksett and Manchester,

thus covering the whole of our title to Derryfield and the lands immediately adjoining. It is of further interest to remember that the identical territory thus acquired by purchase under this deed was afterwards, in November of the same year, granted to Mason by the "Council of Plymouth," at his request. No consideration was mentioned, but the obvious inference is, in the light of all the known subsequent facts, that this new grant was designed not only to repudiate the Passaconaway deed but to forever disallow an Indian claim of ownership anywhere. Thus early did these god-fearing and land-loving people of Massachusetts covet the soil, and from that time on they grabbed what was in sight and claimed the remainder.

In the meantime the Roswell patent of 1627 had been merged in an exclusive and inclusive charter from King George to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." It is scarcely necessary to explain that this charter included Boston. About this time the authorities discovered what had long been known to hunters and rangers in the north country that the Merrimack made a great right-angled bend at Dracut and thereafter ran northerly, whereupon not only their maps but the plan of possession was modified accordingly, and a new boom of geographical discovery and exploration was born. Scouts and surveyors were at once privately commissioned to spy out the land and report. Some years passed, during which a number of expeditions were quietly set on foot to explore the country in various directions, some of which followed the coast, some the Merrimack and others the Connecticut valley.

From these various sources of information the Massachusetts Bay people took their cue, and in 1638 openly sent out "a committee to find out the most northerly part of the Merrimack River." The committee reported that "some part of it above Penacook was more northerly than forty-three and a half degrees." This means literally, allowance for error considered, that upon reaching Franklin the committee took the Pemige-

wasset branch, which they followed beyond Plymouth and past Baker river to the neighborhood of Woodstock. Here they would naturally halt for two reasons: First, the Pemigewasset near this point divides into a net-work of headwater streams, of which the East Branch, Hancock, and Franconia are the chief. Second, the explorers would find themselves in a veritable *cul de sac* formed by the mountains; on the right the water-shed of Sawyer and Swift rivers, tributaries of the Saco; on the left the water-shed of Baker river, and in front the steep dividing crest, down whose northern slope the Wild Ammonusuc tears down to the Connecticut. On the other hand the committee may have followed the valley of Baker river to Warren. Here they would have been surrounded by a circular sweep of mountains, among them Mt. Carr, Mt. Kineo and Moosilauke; it is likely the way by Baker river would be chosen, rather than that of the Pemigewasset, as the old Indian trail followed the former. On the other hand they must have halted before reaching the height of land at Warren summit; had they climbed to this point they would have seen the white foam of trout-streams tumbling down toward the north, might have caught glimpses of the frightful precipice of Owl's Head, and could not have failed to see spread before them the broad valley of the Connecticut, with the great ox-bow in Haverhill. None of these things were alluded to in the report of the 1638 committee. It is equally certain they did not follow the Winnepesauke, since the lake would have been encountered before the parallel of $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ was reached, but the lake is likewise unmentioned. So that we are forced to conclude either that this committee followed the Pemigewasset, that they were themselves mistaken as to the distance traversed or that they made a false report.

In 1639 another committee was sent "to find out the northernmost part of Merrimack river." This committee must have made a lame and inconclusive survey, for they established the line at a great pine tree three miles north of the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesauke.

Early in 1652 still another commission was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts, to establish the north head of the Merrimack, and on the first of August, 1652, it was formally fixed at $43^{\circ} 40' 12''$ —namely, at the outlet of Winnepesaukee, with an allowance of three miles more north, “wch run into the Lake.” Thus, with rare forecast, the surveyors drove all other contrary-thinking people into deep water. This was the famous “Endicott Rock” expedition, concerning which there has been much misdirected enthusiasm. Upon the soil of the Bay State the shaft at Bunker Hill bears witness to the unselfish heroism and self-sacrifice of the sons of New Hampshire; the monument at the Wiers commemorates an act of Puritan greed and perfidy, committed against men of their own blood and lineage. The heirs of Mason, the assigns of Gorges, the possessors by purchase, and every claim of occupancy whatsoever was for years stubbornly denied by Massachusetts. Forced construction of charters, chicanery, indirection, falsehood and fraud failing to be sufficient, the General Court resorted to threats of force, in turn followed by arrest or banishment. The whole history of this usurpation, however, is too black to be painted.

All of these expeditions, with others set on foot by other parties in interest, passed directly through Derryfield and around Amoskeag Falls; and yet we are soberly told that these were first discovered in 1739, a hundred years later than the excursion of the first Massachusetts committee.

We should be glad to believe that the Apostle Eliot preached and taught at Amoskeag. Potter labors to show that he came here by invitation of Passaconaway a little later than 1650, and asserts that here were a number of praying Indians who were preached and prayed to, and that schools for the youth were also established. In 1648 Eliot wrote, with undoubted reference to Amoskeag, “There is another great fishing place about three score miles from us, whether I intend (God willing) to go next spring.” In 1649 he again writes, “I had and still have a great

desire to go to a great fishing place, Namaske, upon the Merrimack river." In the same letter he adds, "But in the spring when I should have gone, I was not well, so that I saw the Lord prevented me of that journey." There is no direct evidence that Eliot ever carried out his intention, or that he came farther in this direction than Nashua. But it is important to note this cumulative evidence that Amoskeag was not only thus early known, but that it had been long familiarly known as a great fishing place.

Let us now briefly trace the course of advancing settlements in this direction from Massachusetts. Many towns contiguous to Boston were early settled, several of which, like Rehoboth, embraced extensive tracts afterwards formed into three or more townships. The date of settlement is given for Beverly, 1630; Andover, 1634; Newburyport, 1633; Salisbury, 1639; Haverhill, 1640, and Dunstable in 1659. A considerable number of other towns in Massachusetts were settled between the latter date and 1700, but few in southern New Hampshire. This was mainly owing to the fact that comparatively few emigrants came to New England during the period following 1640, and it is said that for a century and a quarter thereafter more people went back to England than came hither. These facts have been too often overlooked by historical students, who found it difficult to account for the delay in making settlements in this part of New England. The rigor of the climate, the fear of wild beasts and Indians, even necessary hardship and privation, had less effect in checking the tide of immigration than the disillusion of the dream of wealth in which many of the earlier adventurers had indulged. The golden bubble had been pricked, no longer compelling by its false and glittering allurements.

Old Dunstable, a portion of which was settled as early as 1659, embraced more than two hundred square miles, and out of this seven entire townships and parts of several others were subsequently carved. Litchfield was one of these, where a claim of settlement is made as early as 1656.

Following the list of towns referred to above we find Pelham, 1721; Amherst, 1728; Goffstown and Bedford, 1733, and Derry and Londonderry, 1719.

Looking to the east we see the settlers creeping toward us in much the same order, from Exeter and Dover. From these towns the people came to the Merrimack valley and became acquainted with its fisheries long before 1650. As to this western extension of our sea-coast towns most historians begin with the records and not with the facts. They agree in assigning 1719 as the date of settling the "Chestnut Country," afterwards "Walnut Hill," "Cheshire," and finally Chester. Charles Bell's notes are extremely valuable, although written when he was but eighteen years of age. He died young, as the editor's preface naïvely says, "at the early age of 29½ years," and in his death the state lost a born historian. The courts have always claimed that records make the best witnesses—but there are others—and although we are historically limited to 1719 we shall attempt to project the reverted eye to an earlier date. For some years many towns not included in Ancient Dover were within the limits of Exeter, and those not in either were included in Chester, which embraced Epping, Raymond, Candia, Auburn, Hooksett, and parts of other territory known to the geography of guesswork. The early surveyors ran lines hither and yon, forcing a balance among the figures read from their rickety transits, but being always careful to add, include and reckon enough, with an extra allowance for error. So these early surveys, reinforced by conjecture, allotted the whole woodland acreage about us, with the exception of Derryfield, which was providentially reserved for greater things.

Here we are impertinent enough to inquire, Why not Derryfield? Let these four points be remembered: That the first step was discovery, the second occupation, the third either grant and survey or survey and grant as it might happen, and fourth an actual settlement. In the case of Derryfield the surveyors hes-

itated and finally halted, not because they were weary nor at the command of conscience, nor otherwise by any claim of prior grant or survey, but because they found the soil occupied and actual settlers in possession. This fact alone strongly reinforces our claim that the accepted dates must be revised and put back to a time certainly not later than the year 1700 and undoubtedly much earlier.

A society was formed in 1719 "for settling the Chestnutt country." The members were familiar with the land they desired to erect into a township, for they had hunted and fished in it for years and had eaten of its nuts. The record recites that a previous petition had been preferred in the autumn of 1718, by virtue of which the petitioners claimed some rights, setting forth that they had "been at a vast expense of blood and treasure to maintain the same against the enemy." No precise description is given of the enemy, but it was intended that those to whom they ever prayed should believe them to be Indians, though we are inclined to think them certain down-country people from Haverhill, who then claimed to have an Indian deed to the whole territory. In any event nothing is more certain than the fact that a considerable number of hunters, trappers, fishermen and scouts, if not actual settlers, had ranged back and forth for years before the society was formed and that the organization was only a step taken to keep what they already had, and at the very least to prevent others from getting it.

There was at this time and had been from time immemorial what was known far and wide as the "Pennacook Path," which ran all the way from Exeter through Chester, passing over the east shoulder of Mine Hill and so on by "Jake Chase his house," to the present highway in Auburn; thence, skirting the Auburn shore to Sucker Village, the trail turned west, making a detour northward around the Merrill brook swamp, and again easterly, leaving the Massabesic to the south, thence to Amoskeag and by way of the Merrimack valley to Concord. We are informed that the nearer easterly section of this path ran through "Sam

Bell's orchard," and down over Wilson Hill south of the poor-farm to the old falls road. There was a similar path to Kingston, another to Haverhill by way of Tyngsborough. At about the same date the bridge over Exeter river was only passable for foot-passengers or riders in single file, but was made "convenient for carts" in 1720. It is said the incorporators of old Chester had no shadow of right upon which to base their petition, which was only granted by preference over earlier combinations, although the secretary credited himself with five shillings for a "copy of an Indian deed." This was one of the pretences early employed by our forefathers, as it was an easy matter to induce any Indian under the seduction of Jamaica rum to affix his mark to a deed or any number of them, and the wily settlers were quick to employ these opportunities.

That the soil of Chester was occupied by actual settlers long before 1719 is sufficiently shown by the action of the new proprietors at their first meeting, when the selectmen were empowered to eject all trespassers upon the land covered by Governor Shute's charter, and a committee was subsequently chosen for the same purpose.

In August, 1737, Chester had a visit from Governor Belcher, and in the earliest account of his tour we read that "His Excellency was much pleased with the fine soil of Chester, the extraordinary improvements at Derry, and the mighty fall at Skeag." This was two years before the date of Secombe's famous sermon at the falls, and conclusively shows that even at that date there were good bridle-paths from Portsmouth to Amoskeag and from the falls to Derry. As a matter of fact nearly every part of the territory under consideration was much better known and easier of access than the historians would have us believe.

In May, 1739, John McMurphy was granted a privilege to build a grist-mill at "Massabesic River," below the great fall, "provided said McMurphy shall not stop or impede the course of the fish up the said river, but shall and will leave, continue and make sufficient passage for that purpose." This allusion

to "great falls" upon what we now know as Cohas Brook very clearly indicates that a much heavier volume of water commonly flowed from the lake at that date than has been known for two generations. The cause of the present greatly decreased and diminishing flow is obviously to be attributed to the disappearance of the great forests. The object of this old provision for a fish way was to protect the ale-wives in their run to the lake, as they furnished a considerable food-supply to the settlers. Laws were also passed to prevent the killing of deer and "Deer Inspectors" were duly appointed. On the other hand a bounty of twenty shillings was offered for each head of "a full-grown wolfe." In this year more than twenty wolves were killed in Chester and Derryfield, of which John Stark killed two.

In 1745 a man by the name of Bunten was killed by Indians in Hooksett. He was from Pelham and on his way to Penacook, following the old path to which reference has been made.

The 1719 Chester petition before referred to was "signed by about 100 hand," and modestly asked for a tract "on the east to Kingston and Exeter, on the south to Haverhill, and on the West and North to ye woods." This elastic piece of "waiste land," originally intended to be eight miles square, was afterwards increased to ten and finally to fourteen, which was under the limit, and extended from the Exeter line westerly to the Merrimack north of the Derryfield reservation. This latter appears to have been first known as Harrytown or Henrysburg, and originally consisted of about eight square miles, but in 1751 eighteen square miles from Chester and nine from Londonderry were added.

At various dates between 1639 and 1733—the Massachusetts century of dishonor—that commonwealth made an extensive series of land grants in the disputed northern territory, ranging as far north as Lake Winnepesaukee. These grants were of two classes, those given to friends and supporters of her claims and those made to soldiers. It was well understood that none others

need apply. Many of the grants issued to soldiers who had engaged in the old French and Indian wars were hastily made, the bounds illy defined and the land hard to locate. Whole townships were granted by guesswork. Of these the record remains as to Bow, Todds-Town, Beverly-Canada and Bakerstown. Of other early grants known to have been made one was of a part of Derryfield, but the records are lost, and we are inclined to believe this to have been the original Harrytown grant. The charter for Derryfield was not issued till 1751, and did not even then include that part of old Harrytown near Martin's Ferry, which was added later. The evidence as to Bow and Dunbarton is conclusive and the lines stand. Some grants were early settled while others were not; but the Derryfield grantees came without delay, the fishery alone presenting the principal inducement, much of the soil being very poor.

Not a few towns changed names from three to six times in ten years, were granted and regranted to differing parties, lines and bounds over-ran, fell short or conflicted, and order only came after the Revolution, when the original claimants, like Gridley, had died out of court and chancery. The history of those old claims and counter-claims, though full of stirring incidents, can never be written; many a settler defended his homestead gun in hand against the emissaries of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, and his dogs were trained to discover in the wind the smell of Boston. In the general absence of fences, cattle and hogs ranged at long and at large, and we read of farmers who turned out cows to graze in Haverhill and the next day found them in Hooksett. Thus here and there are caught brief glimpses projected upon the scene by the side-lights of history. The most patient research and scholarship is in our day engaged in unravelling the tangled threads of our early colonial annals, and in this task any contribution, however slight, must be of value, and to this end we have labored.

The date of the settlement of Salisbury, for instance, is given as 1748, and yet it is traditional that as many as eight families

resided in the township before that year, the "Mink Hills" having been known and named in 1737, and Kearsarge certainly as early as 1657. A similar state of facts is generally true of all the earlier townships.

Nutfield gives a good example of historical uncertainty, the probable occupation ranging from 1629 to 1719, the latter date alone standing for settlement. But it is known that not less than four Indian deeds previously passed to the whole or a portion of that territory, one of which from Indian John was dated March, 1701. In one deed the description recites "a certain tract of land about thirty miles square, to run from the Merrimack river eastward and so up the country." In another the "northerly bound was the westerly part of Oyster river, which is about four miles northerly beyond Lampereele river." As Oyster river is in Durham and the Lamprey in Raymond it is easy to see the Nutfield people had a good margin.

Finally, the first presence of white men in Derryfield must be put not later than 1636, the date of a probable survey by Burdet, under instructions from Governor Winthrop, carried out by Captain Wiggin, and even at that time the route was familiar to hunters and scouts, to which the record adds "artists," which term was probably intended to mean surveyors. Waldron's testimony is conclusive as to this point. Peter Weare says that since 1637 he had "in the same way become familiar with the same region," he having "oftentimes travelled the country," and "some of the natives always with him." He adds that he had been on "a great mountain north of Lake Winnipicioket." All these expeditions went up the Merrimack because that river was the bone of contention, and without doubt followed and contributed to make the famous "Pennacook Path." We find also the record of Woodward and Stratton's survey in 1638, of Woodward, Howlet, Jacob Clarke and Manning, in 1639, and after that a deluge of expeditions by opposing factions. Some of these long-lost records may yet be brought to light.

The earliest map of the Merrimack river from its source to its mouth is also the latest discovered, but is unfortunately without date. It is finely drawn and certainly the work of an "artist." The "plot" gives the photography of the river, with lakes and mountains on either side. It shows the islands, bends and falls; the Uncanoonucks, Massabesic Lake and Amoskeag Falls are laid down, and the Suncook river is put where it belongs. The work is of such a character that the whole valley from Dunstable to Penacook is seen to have been pictured from an actual survey, probably the first undertaken by competent hands.

We cannot now further prolong our researches in this field of inquiry. We have purposely abandoned the beaten route hitherto followed by historians, and have hazarded an attempt to revise some of their conclusions by methods of historical deduction. Wherever possible ascertained dates have been assigned, and whenever by reasonable inference these were found to be misleading the known facts have been compared and the logical interpretation followed. In concluding our pictures of the past we may be pardoned for renewing the suggestion that we claim for them nothing not included in the title chosen, and that they pretend to be no more than contributions. Should these serve to awaken a new dawn of inquiry and rouse the spirit of research the writer will be well contented.

CHAPTER XI.

HOME LIFE, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY —SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The home life of the first settlers of Derryfield, so far as the direct testimony can be relied upon, was in marked contrast to that of most New England settlements, and outwardly presented few characteristic Puritan features. All accounts agree in pronouncing them generally a rough lot, much more closely resembling the frontiersmen of our own day than the traditional religious community of that age. The negative evidence as to this point is still stronger, as the record discloses no movement or organized effort to provide for preaching or religious teaching of any sort whatever; public means of grace and an active spread of the gospel were of so little importance as utterly to escape the notice of local historians. If gospel privileges were enjoyed the opportunities were wide apart. There were no settled ministers, no stated supply, and occasional preaching was as rare as earthquakes. Before Secombe's salmon-sermon in 1739 it is not certainly known that any religious exercise or exhortation whatever took place within the limits of Derryfield, nor for rather more than a quarter of a century thereafter.

The religious record — or non-record — would be amusing if it were not distinctly disgraceful. Potter says McDowell probably preached here now and then before 1754, in which year the town voted to build a meeting house, but this was the next year reconsidered. In 1758 the frame was raised and the building boarded and shingled in 1759, though still without underpinning and having but one door, one layer of rough flooring and no pews, and this skeleton of the visible church was then badly in need of repairs. Fifteen years later, though some preaching intervened and the Rev. George Gilmore was called, the call was not answered, and the ravages of decay continued to affect both God's house and people.

The Revolution now became matter of concern to the exclusion of a multitude of interests ; there was no Sunday for soldiers or citizens, and the cause of Zion languished. In 1780 an effort to repair the building failed, three years later the repairs were not completed, and this state of affairs continued without betterment until 1790, at which time the "pew-ground" of the main floor was sold at public auction, and the gallery area similarly disposed of three years later. But the gallery pews were never built and no part of the house ever finished. In the thirty-five years which had elapsed the progress of decay had outstripped the process of repair. Potter says, "The house was fit for a place of worship at no time, but in summer and of a fair day it answered better than a barn." The old, weather-beaten structure is well remembered by the writer, and remained in a dilapidated condition in Hallsville till 1853, when it was sold, moved a short distance, and converted into a dwelling-house block, which is still standing.

Throughout this entire period we hear next to nothing about schools. It is said there were none in Derryfield before or during the Revolution, and Dr. Wallace asserts that no steps productive of actual results were taken until some years later than 1788, and adds that "for nearly a century after the settlement of the town there was neither lawyer, physician or minister among its permanent inhabitants." It is certain there was no schoolhouse untill 1795, and even that was built by private subscription, none being built by vote of the town earlier than the year 1798, possibly later.

In such a community the morals of the people must have kept pace with their ignorance and inattention to godliness. The pursuits of fishing, hunting and river-rafting were not calculated to favor a devout frame of mind, and the conventional restraints of the church were lacking. A considerable number of the earlier inhabitants were rollicking, devil-may-care roysterers, who spent their spare time in wresting, bowling, or pitching horse-

shoes for pennies, accompanied with a daily diet of rum. The records show frequent brawls and fighting, sometimes among themselves, sometimes with kindred spirits from Londonderry, who were not averse to liquor at home or abroad. The annual reproduction of Donnybrook Fair by our Scotch-Irish neighbors included the more lively features of its old-world model. The reverend historian of Londonderry, with an unusual devotion to truth, says that this fair "proved a moral nuisance, attracting chiefly the more corrupt portion of the community and exhibiting for successive days in each year scenes of vice and folly in some of their worst forms." These fairs were attended by large delegations of the rougher element of Derryfield. Our limits permit us to give no more than the setting and outline of the picture; details are not difficult to be supplied, since the same causes and like effects still surround us.

DERRYFIELD SOCIAL LIBRARY.

An opportunity has been afforded us to examine the book of records of the "Social Library," which has never been printed. Contrary to our first design, which contemplated a mere epitome, we have thought best to reproduce the entire record, with the exception of the charter, which may be found in the first number of the published papers of the "Manchester Historic Association." A verbatim copy follows:

At a Library Meeting held December 12th, 1796

Voted to form a society by the name of the Proprietors of The Social Library in Derryfield—

Voted To Raise Two Dollars on each Right or share

Voted Capt John Goffe Clerk to said Meeting

Voted Daniel Davis Receive the money & purchase the books

At a Library Meeting held January 12th 1797

Voted Capt John Goffe Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted Capt John Perham Daniel Davis & John Goffe Inspectors

At a Library Meeting held on the 6th November 1797

Voted Capt John Goffe Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted That the Proprietors keep their books three months

Voted Capt John Perham, Daniel Davis, & David Young Directors

Voted to accept Capt John Goffe book at 50 Cents

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents annually as an increasing fund to support said Library

At the Annual Meeting Held on Monday the 5th November 1798 At 4 oClock P M

Voted Daniel Davis Moderator

Voted William Farmer Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Daniel Davis, & William Farmer Directors

Voted That the Words (*Derryfield Social Library Annual Meeting First Monday in November*) be printed in each book belonging to said Library

Voted That the Fifty Cents as an increasing Fund be Omitted the ensuing year —

Voted that the Two Volumes of the Magazine shall be taken out & Returned as one other Volume

At the Annual Library meeting on the First Monday of November 1799 at Four O Clock P M

Voted Daniel Davis Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on a share the present Year

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Daniel Davis & William Farmer Directors

Voted that the Fifty Cents be paid to the Clerk by the 20th December next

Voted That Daniel Davis Purchase the books

Voted That new subscribers be admitted the year ensuing at two Dollars Each share

Voted that no Proprietor that keeps a book three months shall take it out again at Return.

[Here follows the Charter.]

At a Meeting Legally Warned and holden on Monday 3d Novr 1800

Voted Capt John Perham Moderator

Voted William Farmer Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder, Benja F. Stark & Daniel Davis Directors

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on each share for purchasing New Books

Voted Daniel Davis be the Person to purchase said Books

Voted to allow Danl Davis \$1.60 Cts for Paines writing

Voted to Purchase two Blk Books one for the purpose of Making Records the other for accompts —

Voted that the Clerk make the proper Records in said Books

Voted that Fifty Coppys of the Constitution be printed

Voted that Benjn F. Stark be the person to hire the aforesaid printing —

Voted that any person may be admitted the ensuing year For two Dollars

Voted that the Directors be authoris'd to purchase a book Case for the use of the Proprietors.

At the Annual Meeting holden on the First Monday in Novr 1801 at the House of Wm Farmer

Voted Lft Benja F. Stark Moderator

Voted Daniel Davis Librarian & Clerk

Voted Samuel P. Kidder Daniel Davis & John Perham Directors

Voted To Raise Fifty Cents on a share

Voted that the Librarian Collect all arrearages by the First Day of January next ensuing

Voted that Daniel Davis Purchase the Books

Voted that New Proprietors Come in at Two Dollar the year Ensuing

The Subscribers Finding it necessary to Call a special Meeting do hereby Notify and warn the Proprietors of Derryfield Social Library to meet at the Dwelling House of Daniel Davis in said Derryfield On Monday the Fifteenth Day of March next at Four OClock P. M to Act on the Following Articles (Viz)

1st To Choose a Moderator to Regulate s'd Meeting

2d To Choose a Clerk Librarian & one Director for the Remainder of the present year A punctual attendance of the Proprietors with their Books are Requested—

Derryfield 24th Febr'y 1802

John Perham	} Directors
Daniel Davis	
Sam'l P Kidder	

At a Special Meeting Legally Warned & Holden on Monday 15th March 1802 at the House of Daniel Davis—

Voted Benja F. Stark Moderator

Voted Saml P. Kidder Clerk & Librarian

Voted David Flint Director

We the Subscribers acknowledge ourselves to be members of the Derryfield Social Library Company and promise to Conform to all rules and regulations which may at any time be adopted by the society while we remain members of said society

James Griffin paid
Philip Haseltine Jr
John Dickey Jr paid
Stephen Worthley
Peter Hills

Moses Davis interest of John G. Moor Joseph Farmer Jr

Asa Haseltine sold his rights to his son
Asa
David Flint
Reuben Sawyer
Ephraim White

James Parker	Wm Walker
Jesse Baker	Israel Webster
Moses Heseltine for Pingrey	James Nutt
Amos Weston	William Perham
Isaac Huse	David Webster Jr
John Proctor	Job Rowell
Elijah A. Nutt	John Ray
John Hall	Saml McAllaster
John Frye paid By Book No 30	David Adams
Nathan Johnson paid	Phinehas Pettengail
Daniel Hall Jr	Ephraim Stevens
John Dwinell Paid	Jacob Chase
Samuel Jackson	John Stark Jr paid
Nathaniel Conant	Saml Moor Jr paid
Phinehas Bayley	Stephen Moor
John Perham	Joseph Moor paid
Benja F Stark	Robert Hall in lew of John Gammel
Saml P Kidder	Asa Heseltine 3rd

[These names were all signed in the handwriting of the subscribers. The following names were also written, but for some unknown reason were afterwards crossed out with a pen: "Benjn Leslie, Ann E Couch Paid Stephen Pingrey Wm Farmer transferd to John Gambel Mrs Edna Davis".]

At a Library Meeting held on the first Monday of November 1802

Voted Lt Benj F Stark Moderator

Voted to admit new members at two Dollars Each

Voted to Relinquish John Tufts fines

Voted Saml Moor Jr Clerk and Librarian

Voted Saml P Kidder Saml Moor Jr Capt John Perham Benj F Stark and David Adams directors

Voted to except the Constitution in lue of the old one that was lost

Voted that all fines due be paid the first of January 1803

At the annual Library meeting held on 7th Novr 1803

Voted, John Stark Moderator.

Voted, to excuse Philip Heseltine Jr his taxes and fines for the Book case

Voted, Philip Heseltine Jr Librarian—

Cash on hand six Dollars and seventy two Cents

Voted, Philip Heseltine }
 Voted, Samuel Hall } Directors
 William Farmer }

Voted, to buy Gordens History and Rollins,s antient History

At the annual meeting of the members of Derryfield social Library held on the fifth of November AD 1804

Voted, to adjourn the meeting until the 12th of Novr

Derryfield 12th Novr 1804 meeting being opened according to adjournment

Voted, B F Stark Moderator

Voted, to admit new members at two Dollars each down

Voted, Samuel P Kidder Treasurer —

	B F Stark	} Directors
	Samuel Moor Jr	
Voted,	Capt John Perham	
	John Stark Esq	
	Ephraim White	

Voted, the Directors meet the first Monday in February May and August

Voted, Benjamin Leslie Librarian and Clerk

Voted, that the Librarian collect all the Debts and fines that now is or may become Due the year ensuing

Voted, to give Lieut Daniel Davis two Dollars in full of all accounts he hath against the society —

Voted, to abate Samuel Hall his fine of twenty five Cents

Derryfield, November 4th 1805 at a Libraiarys Meeting held for the purpose

Voted Saml P Kidder Moderator

Voted to Choose three directors

Voted directors	} Nathaniel Moor	
		Ephraim White
		Capt John Perham

Voted Samuel P Kidder Treasurer

Voted New members be admitted for two Dollars

Voted to Choose an agent to Collect the tax and the fines that are due

Voted Capt Perham Collect the above tax &c

Voted the Money be Collected in thirty days

Voted the directors overhall the Books and Select out such as they think proper and sell them to the highest bidder this night

Voted to Choose an agent to lay out the money and purchas the new books

Voted Saml P Kidder purchas the Books

Voted Saml Moor Jr Librarian and Clerk

Derryfield November 3d 1806 Annual Meeting

The proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library Met Novmr 3d agreeable to Constitution and acted on the following articles

1st Voted Capt Joseph Moor Moderator

2d Voted John G Moor Librarian and Clerk

3d	} Lt Job Rowell	
Voted		Benjamin Leslie
Directors		John G Moor

4th Voted that Each man pay the Money which is due Before he recev a Book

Voted New members Come in at 2 Dollars Each

Voted to reconsider Capt Perham as Collector

Voted John G Moor Collector of the whole

Voted the Librarian Purchase the Books

Voted the Librarian Call on the last years treasurer for Money which belongs to the Library

Derryfield November 2nd 1807

At an annual Meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library, holden at the house of John G Moor's in sd Derryfield, proceeded as follows

Voted 1st Lt Job Rowell Moderator

2nd To ajourn this Meeting to the 2nd Monday in November to Meet at John Hall's Jr in sd Town at four of the Clock Afternoon

Novemr 9th Mett according to ajournment

Voted Mrs Farmer Clerk & Librarian

Voted	James Nutt	} Directors
	John Stark, Jr	
	Job Rowell	

Voted the Directors Collect all Taxes & Moneys that shall be found due

Voted not to raise Money the present year

Voted the Directors sell all such Books as they may think proper

Voted to Reconsider the 4th article in a Meeting of the year 1806

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at Mrs Farmers house on February 8th 1808

Voted Joseph Moor Moderator

Voted To Excuse Mr Flint one Dollar for the two first Taxes Charged to him

Voted to relinquish 50c of Capt Moor's fine

Voted The remainder of the fines be Colected

Voted to Disolve this meeting

Mrs Farmer Clerk & C

Derryfield Novr 7th 1808

At an anual Meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield social Library, holden at the hous of Mrs Farmer's in sd Derryfield proceded as follows

Voted 1st Robt Hall Moderator

Voted 2d To ajourn this Meeting to the 1st Monday in December next at four of the Clock P. M.

December 5th 1808

Met according to adjournment and Chose Amos Weston Clerk and Librayan

Voted	Samuel Moor Jr	} Directors
	Amos Weston	
	Joseph Moor	
	John Adams	
	Robert Hall	

Voted the Directors Collect all the Money that shall be found due to Library by the next annual meeting Voted the directors lay out the Money due to the Library and purchase the Books

Derryfield 6th of November 1809 the proprietors of Derryfield social Library met and voted as follows

1st Voted to adjourn the meeting the 13 day of this month at 6 of the clock P M

November 13th 1809 then met according to adjournment and Voted as follows 1st Amos Weston Clerk and Librarian the present year

2nd Voted Amos Weston Collect all moneys due to the society and be treasurer

3rd Voted Isaac Huse Esq Robert Hall & Saml Moor Jr be Directors the present year

4th Voted that new proprietors be admitted to the society on paying two Dollars

5th Voted that the Laws of the State of New Hampshire be bought for the society

6th Voted that the Laws of New Hampshire be returned within forty five days from the time it is taken out

7th Voted the Directors purchase such Books as they see proper

Manchester 5th of November 1810

At an annual meeting of the proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at the house of Amos Weston in S'd Manchester proceeded as follows

Voted 1st Isaac Huse Moderator of sd Meeting

Voted 2nd Amos Weston Clerk and Librarian

Voted 3d	Isaac Huse Samuel Moor Jr Robert Adams	} Directors
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Manchester November 4th 1811

At an anual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Derryfield Social Library holden at the house of Mr Amos Weston in said town proced as follows

Vot 1st Isaac Huse Moderator

Vot 2nd to adjourn this Meeting to the last Monday in November

November 15 1811

Met according to adjournment Voted Isaac Huse Librarian and Clark

Voted	Job Rowell Robert Adams John Perham	} directors
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November 2d—1812 . Four of the proprietors met and agreed to ajorn our anual meeting to 16 Novr ins at 4 oclock P M

Novr 16th 1812 Met agreable to ajournment

Voted Samuel Moor Moderator

Voted Moses Haseltine Librarian & clerk—

Voted Capt Perham Job Rowell & Robert Adams directors

Voted to Relinquish to Mr Ephraim White a claim of 50 cts

Voted Isaac Huse Agent to Collect what appears to be due to the Incorporators

Manchester November 1st 1813 Isaac Huse Moderator the proprietors Met and Agreed to ajorn our anuel meeting to the 15 of November Instant at Six oclock P M

November the 15 1813 Met according to adjournment and voted to ajourn to the twenty Ninth of November Instant Met acrding to ajournment and procded as follows Voted Robt Perham Libirian and Clark

Robert Adams	}	Directors
Samuel Moor		
Job Rowell		

November Manchester November 7th 1814 this Being the Day of the anual Meatting For the Proprietors of the Manchester Socel Library Not a Nuf to hold a meaten or to Do Buseness Chose John G Moor Moderator and adyourned the meating to this Day Fortnight at the house of Robert Perrams at four Clock P M

November 21th this Day Met accordang to adjournment and Chose John Dwinnell Clark and lybarein

And

Samuel Moor	}	Durectors
Samuel P Kidder		
John Stark Esq		

November 6—1815

The Members of Manchester Social Library Met and proceeded to the Choice of offcers for the year ensuing

Choose John Stark Moderator John G Moor Clerk protem

Choose; John Dwinel Clerk & Librarian

Directors	}	Isaac Huse
		John Stark
		Job Rowel

Voted John Frye be Treasurer

Voted that the directer be authorized to examin the Books and sell at auc-tion all such Books as they shall think proper for sale

Voted that new propritors be admitted for the usual price of \$2.00

Voted to adjourn the meeting to the 20th November

attest John G. Moor Clerk p t

November 4th 1816

At a meating of the Proprietors of the Derryfield Library holden at the house of John Dwinell on Monday the 4th of November 1816 and proceded as follows

i Chose John Stark Esq Moderator

2 Chose John Dwinell Librarian and Clark and Colector and treasury

Chose	}	Isaac Huse	}	Drectors
		John Frye		
		James Nutt		

November Monday the 3th 1817

at a meating of a number of the Proprietors of the Manchester Library holden at the house of John Dwinells and Chose Isaac Huse Esq Moderator and Voted to agorn said meeting till the 17th Day of November instant at 4 oclock afternoon

November 17th 1817 the proprietors of the Social Library met according to a agournment and Voted that Isaac Huse Esq stand Moderator of said meeting and Chose John Dwinell Clerk and libarien and Chose

John Dickey
John Stark Esq } Directors
and Nathan Johnson }

and Chose Isaac Huse Colector and tresurer and Voted that all the fiens Due on the Book be Corlected

Voted not to have anything to do with any Books of Elijah Nutt Except that one which was Excepted and that was the Columbian orator Price \$0=75
John Dwinell Clark

November Monday 2th 1818

the members of the Manchester Sochal Library met and

1 Chose James Griffen Modorator

2 Chose John Dwinell Clark and Libaran

3 Chose James Nut
Capt Ephraim Stevens Jun } Derectors
John Proctor }

4 Chose Israel Webster 3 (?) treasury

5 Chose James Nut Collecttor

6 Voted to adjorn this meeting till the first Mondy in february Nex at 4 oclock at the hous of said Dwinells

Monday Febary 1st 1819 Som of the Propritors Met according to agornment and Chose John Dicken Moderator Proteem and Did adjorn said meeting till the first Monday in march next at 4 oclock

Novembr Monday the 1th 1819

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Manchester Library Holden at the House of John Dwinell and Quimby and Chose Isaac Huse Esq Moderator and Chose John Dwinell Clark and libarien and Voted that the Clark Be authorized to Examon all the Books that are taken out of the Librey from time to time and to Examon them when taken in and to see if any Damiges are Don to any Book and to Prise the Damige Done and to keep a true a Count of Said Damage and make a Return of the same to the Directors at Each of their meetings and the Directors are to Exhibit the same at the aneuel Meeting and Chose Isaac Huse
and Jobe Rowell } Directors
and John Dickey }

Novembr Mondy the Sixth Day 1820

This Day a full Number met at the house of John Dwinells and Elijah Quimby of the members of the Sochal lybry in Manchester and Voted John Dwinell Moderator of said meeting

Voted John Dwinell Clark and lybarin and Voted Elisha Quimby for Clark Protem

Chose Jams Grifin	} Directors
Samuel P Kidder Esq	
Capt Joseph Moor	

the Prest year

Voted adjourn this Meeting until the 1th Monday of Feb Next 1821 5 Day at 4 oclock

John Dwinel Clerk

Met agreeably to the adjournment and Read the Constitution and Voted as Follows

ily to excuse Saml P Kidder from the office of Director

Chose Robt Adams in his stead

Voted to excuse said Adams

Chose Capt Ephraim Stevens 2nd Director

Voted to dismiss this Meeting

John Dwinell } Clerk

Manchester Nov 5 1821

Met at the Annual Meeting a Few of the Members and Voted to adjourn this meeting until Saturday the first day December Next at 4 Oclock P M

Saturday December 1. 1821 met according to adjournment

1st voted Capt Dwinell Moderator

2d voted Samuel Jackson Librarian

3d voted John Dickey	} Directors
John Gamble	
John Proctor	

4th voted to adjourn the meeting until the 4th Instant at three OClock P. M. to be holden at Dwinell & Quimbys tavern

Tuesday December 4th met agreeably to adjournment and voted to make a further adjournment until Tuesday the 18th of December instant at 4 O.Clock P. M. to be holden at Dwinell & Quimbys tavern

December 8th 1821

We the directors met and examined the Library and found in said Library Seventy four Books besides those that are taken out—

John Gamble	} Directors
John Dickey	

Manchester, December 18th 1821

Met agreeable to adjournment

Voted Coll Nathl Moor Moderator

Voted S P Kidder Clerk and Librarian

Voted J. G. Moor Assistant Clerk

Voted John Dickey }
 Robert Hall } Directors
 Robert Adams }

Voted Capt John Dwinell Collector

Voted Samuel Jackson Treasurer

Voted That an Inventory of all the Books be taken by the Directors previous to the Removal of the Library

S. P. Kidder, Clerk

Manchester December 2th 1822

this Day the Members of the Sochal Librey a Greeable to agornment

1 and Chose John Stark Moderator

2 and Chose John Dwinell Clark and Librarian

the moderator has withdrawn

3 Chose Jese Bakar moderator in the Room of said Stark

4 Chose Ruben Sawyer }
 Nathan Johnson } Directors
 Job Rowell }

5 Voted that the Director shall Be Colectors of all moneys Bac

6 Votted to Give mis Elize Stark hir fine

Voted to Desolve said meeting

Manchester November 3th 1823

this Day a Number of the membrs of the Sochal Librey met but not a Nuf to act Business only to open the meeten, and Chose John Proctoter modera-
 tor and adjorned said meeting untill the 17 Day of this Present month at 5
 oclock afternoon

Manchester November 17th 1823

this Day a number of the Proprietor met But not a Nuff to act Busies But
 have a Gorned said meeteen untill the first monday in November Next

John Dwinell Clark

Manchester November 1 Day 1824

and a fool meeting of the Proprietors and held thir meeting and Voted as
 follows

first Chose Israel webster moderator

secontly Chose John Dwinell Librain and Clark

thirdeley Chose Capt Ephraim Stevens John Gambel and Isaac huse Di-
 rectors

forthly Chose John Gambel Corlector

fifthly Chose John Dwinell tresurer

John Dwinell Clark

1824 at a meeting of the Directors of the Derryfield Social Library Decem-
 ber 11, 1824

Examined the Records and found due to the said Library from sundrys
 persons—fines—\$2,62

Manchester December 25 1824

This day settled with Lieut Job Rowell and found due to the Social Lybra
seventy eight cents

John Gamble }
Isaac Huse } Directors

Manchester January 14th 1823 this Day Received of Lieut Job Rowell the
Sum of Seventy Eight Cents Received by me John Dwinell

November 7th 1825

this Day a number of the Proprietors of the Social Library in Manches-
ter met but not a nuf to hold a meeting But Called the meeting and Chose
Isaac huse moderator and aJorned said meeting untill the 28 Day of Novem-
ber instant John Dwinell Clark

November 28th 1825 this Day the Proprietors of the Sochall Libre met ac-
cording to ajornment tho not a Nuf to transact Busines and Voted to aGorn
said meeting untill the first monday of November in the year 1826 at four
oclock after Noon at the place whear the Libra is kept

Manchester December 11th 1826 this Day I the Subscriber have taken the
Sochall Libre and 92 Books from John Dwinell which I am a Countabel
for as witness my hand Daniel Hall

Received December 8th 1827 the Social Library consisting of 81 volumes
and it appears by Lieut Daniel Hall's account there are eleven Books out
Samuel Jackson, Librarian

Attest Ephraim Stevens Jr }
Job Rowell } Committee

[The foregoing include all the meetings of the proprietors. Meetings of
the directors were held during this time in November, 1817, December, 1819,
January, 1823, November, 1823, February, 1824, September, 1825, and Novem-
ber and December, 1826. Subsequently to the last meeting of the proprie-
tors the directors held two meetings in 1828, and one each in 1829, 1830, 1831
and 1832. The following books were bought in 1823: "The holy War Price
\$0-80, Gaseteer Price 1-67, the life of Eaton 1-75 and one Vollom on the
World to Come which we have received of Mr finis Baley for a shear in the
librey \$2-00." In addition to the list of fifty-four subscribers before given
on pages 116 and 117, we give the following additional names: John Goffe,
Daniel Davis, David Young, John Tufts, Samuel Hall, Nathaniel Moor,
John Adams, Isaac Huse, Robert Adams, Elizabeth Stark, Mrs. Farmer,
Israel Webster, Thomas Stickney and Elisha Quimby. The whole number
of names of proprietors as shown by these records appears to have been sixty-
eight. Of these but four have middle names; nine have military titles; two
have the title of "Mr." and two—John Stark and Isaac Huse—are honored
with the title of "Esq." The whole number of books on hand in 1826 was
eighty-seven, with "one Book misen."]

Eight additional names are given by Mr. William H. Huse, from records in his possession, which names appear in the paper before referred to. He gives also a list of books which exhibits some inaccuracies. In the copy of the charter which he reproduces the attesting signature is given as "Philip Carrigian," but in the copy engrossed in our record-book it is given as "Nathl Parker, Depy Secy." The appended lists give the titles of all the books bought, with the cost of each in pounds, shillings and pence up to the close of 1798, after which the accounts were kept in federal currency :

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E Larkin Boston 4th Jan'y 1796 1 Spectator 8 Vol £1.16.0 1 Fool Quality 3 V 15.0 1 Newton on Prophesies 2 V 13.6 1 Christian & Farmers Mag 2 V 18.0 1 Cooks Voige 2 V 15.0 1 View of Religion 10.0 1 Watts on the Mind 6.00 1 Pleasing Instructor 5.3 1 Franklins Works 6.0 1 Valuable Secrets 6.0 1 Burtons Lectures 5.3 1 Farmers Letters 4.6 1 Carvers Travels 5.0 1 Female Jockey Club 4.6 1 Looking Glass for the Mind 4.6 1 Forresters 6.0 1 Pomfrets Poems 4.0 1 Medical Pocket Book 4.6 1 Ovids Art of Love 3.9 1 History of America 2.3 1 Bold Stroke for a Wife 1.6 1 Provoked Wife 1.6 1 Agreeable Surprise 0.9 1 Arabian Nights Entertainments 2 V 10.6 1 Winchester's Dialogues 4.6 [This amounted to £9.13.9.] Deduct 10 pr Ct 19.4—leaving £8.14.5 1 Blank Book 3.0 Equal to \$29 57 Seven Wise Masters Rome 06 Howards Life 72 Priest Craft 3 Vol 2.09 Infant Baptism 50. Total \$32.94

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E Larkin

1 Morses Geography 16.6 1 Don Quixote 12.0 1 Dyers Titles 6.0 1 Erskines Sermons 6.0 1 Doddridge Rise & Progress 5.3 1 Ditto Sermons 3.3 1 Ditto Ditto 3.0 1 Ditto on Regeneration 5.3 1 Boyles Voyage 4.6 1 Religious Courtship 4.6 1 Saunders Journal 3.0 1 Ladys Miscellany 4.6 1 Gentlemans Ditto 4.6 1 Hive 4.6 1 Rassalas & Dirabus 5.3 1 Browns Oracles 3.9 1 Christian Life 4.0 £4.17.9 Discount 10 pr Ct 9.9 £4.8.0 Equal to \$14.67 Decr 1797

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E. Larkin Decr 26 1798

1 Josephar 6 Vol £1.10.0 1 Mores Journal 10.6 1 Robinsons Proofs 10.6 £2.11.0 Discount 10 pr Ct 5.2 £2.5.10 Equal to \$7.65

The Proprietors of Derryfield Library Bot of E. Larkin 26th Decr 1799

1 Goldsmith's Animated Nature 4 Vol 9.00 1 Morses Gazetteer 2.50 1 Pilgrims Progress 75 1 Herveys Meditations 87 1-2 1 Maria Cecilia 87 1-2 14.00 Disct 10 pr Ct 1.40 \$12.60

Derryfield Social Library Salem Feb 12th 1802 Bot of Cushing & Appleton

Adams History of England 2 25 Davis Sermons 2 Vol 4.00 Hunters Sacred Biography 3 V 6.00 Adams Flowers of Travels 2 V 2.00 Lendronis (?) American Revolution 2 V 2.00 Ortans Discourses to the Aged 1.00 Life Joseph 62 1-2 Petitpierre on Divine Goodness 87 1-2 Phillip Quarll 75 Repository 75 Dickinsons Five Points 75 Female American 75 1 Blk Book 2.00 1 ditto 1 00 24.75 Disct 10 pr Ct 2.47 1-2 \$22.27 1-2 the Washington 1 ct (?)

Manchester January 1st 1813

Mr Thomas Stickney Brot forward 1 Book Exercises of Piety 1 An Explanatory Catechism 1 a Short and Easy Method with Deists

In addition to the foregoing five volumes were subsequently bought of Capt. John Dwinell; three of Job Rowell, one of Mr. Phineas Bailey and five volumes of Washington's Life, bought of Job Rowell; two books were added in 1800 and one in 1817. It appears from these records that the whole number of titles was eighty-two and the number of separate volumes not less than one hundred and twelve. In 1825 Betsey Kidder executed a deed to the Library, conveying her right and title to Jonathan Young. These names should be added to the list of proprietors previously given. It is probable that all the books were finally sold at public vendue. As each volume, by vote of 1798, was inscribed "Derryfield Social Library," etc., it is probable that some of these books are still in possession of the descendants of original proprietors or purchasers and may thus be identified. The suggestion is made that should any volumes of this curious collection be brought to light that they be deposited with the Manchester Historic Association for safe keeping.

CONCLUSION.

With this number we conclude the series of contributions to the early history of Manchester, throughout which we have kept up the pleasant fiction of Derryfield. The work has already outgrown our first design, but the field of inquiry is still inviting additional research. We have scarcely more than covered the

period antedating the first actual settlements in Derryfield, and in the events occurring from 1750 to the date of the city charter much matter of interest remains to be made of record.

We may attempt the task of gleaning the field already reaped, gathering perchance here and there a straw which has been jolted from the historical wain, and prolonging a little further the search amid fast disappearing annals. For the period following 1841 the writer will have the advantage of personal recollection, and he has already reached that over-ripe stage of life in which the pictures of past events are more vivid than those of recent occurrence. We should be permitted to add that the work is a labor of love, undertaken and published wholly at the expense of the writer, with little prospect of reward, but he is abundantly satisfied if he has succeeded in casting an added light upon the fading pages of the past.

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